Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VI. NO. 146 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to :

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000
The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports vi Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.

Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in ink making.
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,350,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin		
Cochin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lumpor	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy
Haiphong	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods a rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.
ISSUE OF

5½ per cent. Income-tax free War Bonds repayable at par in 1921.
5½ per cent. Income-tax free War Bonds repayable at par in 1923.
5½ per cent. Income-tax free War Bonds repayable at Rs. 103 in 1925.
5½ per cent. Income-tax free War Bonds repayable at Rs. 105 in 1928.

Applications for the above may be made on and after June 3rd through—

THE
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£582,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£582,500
Reserve Fund	£650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	Penang
Colombo	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Rangoon
Delhi		Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street, FORT, Bombay.
BRANCH—CALCUTTA.
London Agents:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	7,00,00,050/
CALLED UP CAPITAL	70,00,005/

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2¾ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASE AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and exchange business undertaken.

JAMES MACPHAIL,
Acting General Manager.

VICTORY OVER CONSUMPTION.

A DARING DEED.

In December 1915, my wife was only given a short time to live; I gave her my medicine and in March 1916, an eminent I.M.S. Doctor found she was cured. Since then many Doctors have examined her and marvelled at her cure. In order to satisfy hundreds of enquirers I had her examined on 8th June, 1918, and the Doctors found lungs sound and free from disease.

MY CURES ARE PERFECT AND PERMANENT.

A few months ago a Hindu lady was dying in Bombay, as she had tried Nasik Sanatorium, Civil Surgeon and injections without success. She took my medicine and every few days was examined by one of Bombay's most able and experienced Doctors. After 10 weeks he found she was

CURED! CURED! CURED!

Mrs. Leo D'Costa, Multan, says:—
"Your medicine is wonderful."

Another patient writes 10th June:—
"My cough is remarkably better and no fever. Have 2 sets of tennis every evening without any fag."

EMINENT DOCTOR'S STRIKING TESTIMONY.

Writes 8th June:—
"She has been honestly treated according to your directions and showed MARVELLOUS EFFECT of your treatment in the first 3 months."
Gained 18lbs. in weight.

Come and see me. It costs you nothing.
ORIENT HOTEL.
21st June—10 to 1 p.m. and 4 to 7 p.m.
22nd June—10 to 1 p.m. and 4 to 7 p.m.
REV. G. R. WALTERS,
M.L., B.A., T.C.D., LL.D.,
LONAVLA.

NOW IS THE TIME
to put aside part of your income for provision against OLD AGE OR UNTIMELY DEATH.
An Endowment Policy with the BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD., offers a very safe investment and the means of securing sure and certain provision for old age an family.
Apply for particulars to:
MANAGER.
17, Apollo Street,
Fort, Bombay.

WE GUARANTEE OUR GRAND RANGES OF

SILK AND EMBROIDERY

OUR SILK AND EMBROIDERY ARE USED ALL OVER INDIA

BY

(1) *Rajahs and Maharajas*
(2) *Ranis and Maharanis*
(3) *High Class Ladies and Gentlemen*

We are "cheap." Why? No middleman's profit,

AHMED E. ESAALI Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Wm. Chs. SMITH & Co.
(FROM LONDON.)
M. I. PAINTERS S. A. & LONDON.
Painters, Artistic Decorators and Contractors.
OIL AND COLOUR MERCHANTS.
PARAMOUNT OIL PAINTS, Manufactured by Wm. Chs Smith & Co.
WORKS: Malad, B B & C. I. Railway.
OFFICE: Marine Street, Fort.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.

SALE OF 5 BALES SASSOON WHITE TANJIBS AND 1 BALE GRAHAM'S ARABIC SHAWLS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of June, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room, the following:—

By order of Mr. E. E. Elisha Sassoon and on account and at the risk of the defaulting buyer, Mr. Elia Nahom Saleh:—
5 bales each 300 pieces Sassoon's White Tanjibs, No. 360, Ex. S.S. Elysia.

By order of Messrs. M. J. Mowla and Sons and on account and at the risk of Mr. A. A. Nissim of Dalal Street.
1 bale 100 dozen Graham's Arabic Shawls No. 871 ex. S.S. Clan Gordon.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th June, 1918.

J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF INDIAN CONDIMENTS, ETC.

AUCTION SALE of the Stock-in-Trade, of the Well-known Manufacturers Messrs. Maneckji Poonjiaji and Sons at Dockyard Road Mazagon.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. Auctioneers, will sell under instructions from the Surviving Executors and Executrix of the last will and codicil of the late Mr. Pestonji Maneckji Poonjiaji and with the consent of his heirs by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th June, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.).

The stock-in-trade such as big casks, casks filled with mangoes, sliced and salted mangoes, empty cases, bags of sugar, bags and crates of empty bottles, earthern jars, casks of vinegar, copper utensils, etc., etc., will be sold separately in different lots. The sale will take place at the premises, i.e., the godown of Messrs. Maneckji Poonjiaji and Sons at Dockyard Road, Mazagon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, Solicitors, for the said executors and executrix at their office in Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CAR TYERS AND INNER TUBES.

By order of the Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport (Embarkation) Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 21st day of June, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), in the Bombay Arsenal Yard behind the Town Hall, Fort.

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
17 Old Tyres	0	3	0	21
Tyres, Canvas Tread	1	8	0	25
Tyres, Rubber Tread	0	6	0	1
Tubes Inner	0	1	1	4
Tyres solid	1	16	3	9

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th June, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.
BONA-FIDE SALE

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATEDWARE, GLASSWARE, CROCKERYWARE AND WEARING APPARELS, ETC., OF THE LATE MRS. E. WIDLAKE.

Under instructions from J. Sanders Slater, Esqr., the Administrator General of Bombay and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Mrs. E. Widlake, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of June, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard, Fort, household furniture consisting of cupboard, wardrobe, chest of drawers, dumbwaiters, dining table, dining chairs, upholstered sofa and chairs, double bed, cabinets, writing table, teapoys, hatstand, leather portmanteau, canvas trunk, ice box, lamps, meat safe, carpets, pictures, vases, wash hand table, table ornaments, platedware cutlery, crockery ware, glassware, cooking utensils, wearing apparels flower pots, etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th June, 1918.

BENNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATED AT THE CORNER OF BHAJIPALA STREET AND NAGDEVI STREET.

Under instructions from the Administrators of the Estate of the late Abdoolally Hussonally and Mahomedally Abdoolally Rupawalla, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th day of June, 1918, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land containing by admeasurement two hundred and fourteen square yards or thereabouts together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 252 and Street Nos. 59-67 and 212-216 and all which premises are situate at and on the western side of Nagdevi Street at Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the said Nagdevi Street, on or towards the West by a public passage reserved to convey dirty water and the property of Mahomedally Gulamally, on or towards the North by the Bhajipala Street and on or towards the South by the property of Hooseinbhoy Tunundbhoy Misrey and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Shaikh Hoosein bin Gulam Mohidin Rogay and others and are now in that of the tenants of the owners.

The property yields at present the monthly rent of Rs. 900 according to Hindoo months.

For further particulars and conditions sale applications should be made to Messrs Shroff and Dinsha, Attorneys for the Vendors at their office No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 20th June, 1918.

MESSRS. SAJAN & COMPANY
Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

An Ideal dwelling is one built on latest Sanitary principles. Tiles and Marbles are the only requirements.
Revised Catalogue sent Post Free to those interested.

RATES ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," "To be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word half anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch, Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly ..	.. Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly	.. „ 16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly	.. „ 8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly	.. „ 3-0	„ 3-8
Single Copy ..	.. ..	..TWO Annas

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly ..	..Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy ..	.. ..	..TWO Annas

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BOMBAY MANGOES. ALPHANSO 10lbs. basket Rs. 7 free of all freight. Order with cash or V. P. P. DHOBLE & CO., Crawford Market, Bombay. 4541

WANTED Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas's Oil externally for nervous debility. Non-irritant. A Phial, Rs. 2. Dr. RUPCHAND, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind. 285

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

BEST BRITISH MAKE CARIBONUM ribbons and Carbon papers, and all TYPEWRITER & DUPLICATOR supplies. Typecopying work done neatly and accurately. Typewriter Repairs a speciality. CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO. 8

SINGLE-KEY SETS of Superior 4 Lever socketed unpickable PADLOCKS having only one key and a duplicate to pass all the locks in the particular set. Sets of 6 PADLOCKS. 1½in. size Rs. 11/8, 2in. size Rs. 13/13, 2½in. size Rs. 18/6 p. set. Sets of 12 PADLOCKS 1¾in. size Rs 23, 2in. size Rs. 27-10 p. set. R. H. PATUCK & Co., 265, Hornby Road, Bombay. 507

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A SOLICITOR ASSISTANT. Apply to Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & Co. 286

WANTED FAST BOWLERS to bowl at the nets. Apply HONY. CRICKET SECRETARY, P. J. Hindu Gymkhana. 252

WANTED—A fulltime GRADUATE to assist in literary work. One with a good knowledge of Gujarati preferred. Salary according to qualifications. Write with specimen of handwriting, etc. to Box No. 429, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 301

WANTED—An experienced CARDER and SPINNER for a Mofussil Mill. Apply to the undersigned with testimonials. "THE GUJARAT SPINNING AND WEAVING Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad. 237

REQUIRED—A capable OFFICER, well versed in English, Sanskrit and Urdu with special taste for History and Archaeology to assist in the compilation of Alwar History and Gazetteer. Pay upto Rs. 200, according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials and photos (which will not be returned) to The HOME MINISTER in His Highness' Government, Alwar. 217

WANTED.

WANTED—One complete ROLLER FLOUR MILL, new or second-hand, in good working order, of 150 to 250 mds. daily capacity. Write with prices and particulars to:—SHETH RADHA KISHAN JEKISHAN, Khandwa, C. P. 289

WANTED—LESSONS in correct English Composition by Undergraduate, three hours weekly. Apply, with particulars, to Box No. 431, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 305

WANTED—PIRN WINDING FRAMES and WEFT RING FRAMES. New or second-hand, stating Lift and Price to Box No. 420, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 257

WANTED—LADY CANDIDATES desiring Hormoniam instruction from a lady Hormoniam teacher. Six months' course. Apply Box No. 414, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 239

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—One second-hand or new CLOTH BALING PRESS, with Pumps complete in working order, diameter 10 to 12in. of Ram. Apply KINARIVALA BROS. & CO., Kalupur, Ahmedabad. 274

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A brand new 150 B. H. P. "MIRRLEES" DIESEL ENGINE and a FRICTION CLUTCH. For further particulars apply to the CRYSTAL ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., Kutchery Road, Karachi. 303

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One 4-cylinder, 5-seater, 14 to 16 H. P., torpedo body, DARRACQ CAR, good for daily knockabout. New tyres and tubes, stepney, wind screen, hood, lamps and a set of tools. Offer. For further particulars please apply to RAI SAHAB PANNA LAL, Ambala. 304

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—EDWARD THEATRE—Edward Theatre, situate at Kalbadevi Road is to be let on account and at the risk of Mr. F. D. Mitchell. Inquire of Mr. HAJI GOOLAM MAHOMED AZAM at Nagdevi St., No. 200 for rent and other particulars. 212

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangement for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE GREAT INDIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000 divided into 250,000 shares of Rs. 20 each, of which 50,000 shares of Rs. 20 each are to be issued for the present.

It is proposed to call only Rs. 10 per share. Rs. 5 on application and the balance of Rs. 5 on allotment.

For further particulars, forms of application for shares, etc., apply sharp to the

SECRETARIES,
6, Humum Street,
295 Fort, Bombay.

LOST OR MISLAID.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. PRATAPCHAND GULABCHAND ZAVERI has LOST or MISLAID, the Conveyance dated the 13th day of May, 1909, made between L. M. Banaji of the one part and Samrathbai, widow of Gulabchand Amichand, of the other part relating to his Ridge Road Bungalow.

Any one who has found or otherwise got possession of it or any one who has or lays any claim against the said property or the deed is requested to communicate the same to the undersigned at their office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort.

Dated this 11th day of June, 1918.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Attorneys for Mr. Pratapchand Gulabchand Zaveri.
176

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

WANTED MALE AND FEMALE CANDIDATES FOR THE TELEGRAPH BRANCH OF THE POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

AN EXAMINATION in dictation will be held at the Central Telegraph Offices at Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th June, 1918, for appointments of Europeans or Anglo-Indians as General Service probationers and of Indians and Women (any nationality) as Local Service probationers in the Signalling Establishment of the Bombay Circle. Male candidates must be between the ages of 15 and 20, and Female between 16 and 20 years and must have passed the VII standard of a European School or the VI of an English Teaching School. Applications accompanied by (1) birth, (2) School and (3) Nationality certificates *in original* must be made to the POSTMASTER-GENERAL, Telegraph Traffic Branch, Bombay and should reach his office not later than MONDAY evening, the 24th June, 1918. Probationers will receive an allowance of Rs. 20 a month, while under training in a Telegraph Class (extending over a period of 12 months) and, if successful in the final examination, will be appointed as Telegraphists. 278

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

No. 978/E987. 15-6/18.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Bai FATMABOO, widow of Jaffer Husein Sadakally and daughter of Sarafally Cassamji, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant .....Deceased.

TYABALLY SARAFALLY, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan, residing at Bhendi Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twelfth day of June, in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
Acting Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 12th day of June, 1918.

Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
302 Petitioner's Attorneys.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

EXHIBITION.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

GOVERNMENT COMPETITION.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, 21st AND 22nd JUNE.

THE WHOLE OF THE DESIGNS for the best of which Government have awarded prizes amounting to Rs. 1,000 will be on view in the Bombay Improvement Trust Hall on the above dates between the hours of Three and Six in the afternoon.

Millowners, Architects, Engineers, and others interested in "Housing" should make a point of attending.

A number of designs illustrating Town Planning and Improvement Schemes in the Bombay Presidency will also be on Exhibition.

Admission to the Public will be free.

A. E. MIRAMS,
F.S.I., F.S.A., F.R.S.I.,
Consulting Surveyor to Government.

7th June, 1918. 100

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KALIDAS MULCHAND, of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu, a Merchant .....Deceased.

RADHABAI, widow of Kalidas Mulchand, of Bombay Brahmin Hindu, residing at Borivlee, in the Thana District .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Fifteenth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Acting Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 15th day of June, 1918.

Messrs. MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJEE
297 Petitioner's Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

THE BANDMAN OPERA Co.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30

To-night Thursday & Friday 20th & 21stJune

The Intensley Dramatic Musical tale of the East told by Oscar Asche and set to music by Frederick Norton

"CHU CHIN CHOW"

Now Crowding H. M.'s Theatre, London.

Saturday 22nd June

An Operetta in 3 Acts

"A WALTZ DREAM"

Sunday 23rd June at 5-30 p.m.

HALF PRICE MATINEE

The Latest London Success

"CARMINETTA"

A Musical Play in 2 Acts.

Plan at Rose & Co. from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m After 7 p.m. at the Theatre,

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay

LAMINGTON ROAD.

MOLLIE KING
AND
CREIGHTON HALE
IN
"THE SEVEN PEARLS"
The most thrilling serial yet.

PATHE'S HISTORY OF WAR
CHAPTER 17.

PATHE'S GAZETTE.
LATEST.

LOVE, LAUGHS & LATHER
Comedy in 2 parts, by Luke.

TIME—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. daily.

Matinee Sat. & Sun. 5 p.m.
Extra Show Sundays 3-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

DAILY AT 6-30, 8-15 AND 10 P. M.

Mrs. VERNON CASTLE
Mrs. VERNON CASTLE
Mrs. VERNON CASTLE
ALIAS
MISS IRENE CASTLE
IN
"SYLVIA OF THE SECRET SERVICE."
A Thrilling Detective Play
of
Fast Action and Thrills.

Even better than "The Mark of Cain Dramatic Mirror.

THE EXCELSIOR

This Evening at 6-30 p.m.

"THE RED ALPS"

Story of a Gipsy raid, staged amongst the most beautiful scenery of the world. All other technical details being equally perfect.

AN OLD-WALLED CITY OF BAVARIA
Scenic.

WIFFLES IN DESPAIR.

GAZETTE.

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET

TO-NIGHT!

LAST INSTALMENT
FINAL CHAPTERS OF
THE RAILROAD RAIDERS
featuring
HELEN HOLMES
These final episodes are the swiftest—spiciest—most thrilling of all that have gone before

PICTORIAL NEWS
(War Office Official)
The first pictures received here, dealing with the recent developments on the Western front.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY AT 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE
Under the kind patronage of
F. A. M. VINCENT, Esquire, M. V. O.,
Commissioner of Police,
in aid of the
WAR RELIEF FUND
Balavant Sangit Mandali
Grant Road, Victoria Theatre,
Tuesday, 25th June, 1918 at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)
SANGIT URDU
TAJE-VAFA
IN THREE PARTS.

TICKETS:—At company's residence, Grant Road (corner), Tijoriwala's Bunglow.

K. S. HARDIKAR,
Secretary.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL 1912

MOHANLAL & CO.,
JEWELLERS.
197, 201 Sk. Memon St., BOMBAY, Tele. No. 1795.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10

For three nights only

Mr. E. H. Du CASSE of Calcutta. Re-Presents

"THE OLD FOLKS AT HOME"

The Great Dramatic Film. Featuring the late

"SIR HERBERT TREE"

Also the well-known Artists
THE SHIRLEYS
A highly enjoyable treat of high class music on Bells and Chimes.

Next Sunday
FIRST FOUR PARTS OF
"MY LADY'S DRESS"
featuring the beautiful English actress
Miss GLADYS COOPER

Popular Prices:	Stalls Rupee one.	Box Seats Rs. 2 Family Boxes for four Rs. 5	Dress Circle 8 As. Balcony 4 As.	Gallery 2 As.

THE EMPIRE CINEMA

Commencing next Saturday June 22nd

VICTOR HUGO'S

Greatest Masterpiece

"LES MISERABLES"

A new and striking film of the great epic, as produced in America.

NOTE THE CHANGE IN TIME.

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY 4, 6, 8, 10 p. m.

MONDAY TO FRIDAY 6, 8, 10 p. m.

THE MAJESTIC

TRAM TERMINUS GIRGAUM.

To-night at 7, 8-45 and 10-30

A GIGANTIC "BLUE-BIRD" PHOTO-PLAY

The Treason

A Thrilling Story of Love and Warfare under modern conditions
ALSO SHOWING
The Universal Screen Magazine and a Screaming Comic.

DON'T GET DEPRESSED

AT THE PRESENT MONSOONISH WEATHER

There is enough of sunny and cheerful brightness in

"THE FIGHTING TRAIL"

THE RECORD-BREAKING SUPER SERIAL OF MODERN TIMES!
THE THIRD WEEK
is dripping away—two days more and—it is gone!
COME TO-DAY—POSITIVELY!

CINEMA PRECIOUS

(NEAR GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS)

There is a Special Matinee Prize Show To-day at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.)
IT BEING A HINDU HOLIDAY.
Universal Screen Magazine
AND A COMIC FILM IN THE PROGRAMME.
Rest Shows: 7, 8-45, 10-30 (S. T.)

JUST FOR A MOMENT!!

Think over it!—It is easy to turn from LOVE to HATE: but—What would you say to HATE developing into LOVE?—And that too in case of a Widow!!

You have it in

"From Jest to Earnest"

OR

"48, AVENUE DE LA OPERA"

A splendid Pathe Frere Screen-Romance (5,000 feet) presented this week by

THE WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

GAUMONT GRAPHIC AND A COMIC IN THE PROGRAMME.

Four Shows Daily: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 19.

Depression off Konkan coast has moved slightly in northerly direction, while that in north-east of Central Provinces has disappeared. A slight disturbance has shown over Central Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Central India west, Central Provinces and on the west coast of the peninsula, and local in Upper Burma, Bihar, Kashmir, North-west Frontier Province, and north Hyderabad. A few falls also occurred in United Provinces and Kathiawar.

The chief amounts are:—Moulmein and Bhamo one and a half inches; Tavoy and Diamond Island two; Dibrugarh three; Silchar one and a half inches; Cherrapunji four; Jalpaiguri six; Neemuch two; Indore, Khandwa and Raipur one; Seoni one and a half; Ratnagiri and Mangalore five; Marmagoa four and Mercara one and a half.

Forecast:—Extension of rain along Punjab, Himalayas and in United Provinces.

FLOOD ON B. N. R. LINE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SATPURA, June 18.

Owing to heavy and continuous rain the B. N. R. line was breached at mile 623 post 7 for 8 rail lengths and inundated in Partaj between 623/4 W 12 and 653-20 to 654/9 on Satpura district. All train services have been suspended between Nainpur and Gondia. The probable duration of the inundation will be two days. Passengers etc., are being diverted through other routes.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 19th June 1918.	Total since 1st, June 1918 to 8th.	June 1st to June 19th. 1916.	1917.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0.79	3.82	17.75	8.59
Fort [St. George's Hospital] ..	0.50	3.60	15.80	8.39
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital] ..	0.62	3.43	15.32	8.75
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.77	4.40	16.18	8.95

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 18th June 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m:

Barometer corrected to 52 deg Fahr.....	29.611 Inches
Temperature of Air	80.1 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.5 "
Dew Point	76.6 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.891
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	10.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	88.9 "
Minimum do. do.	72.7 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SSE,S.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	267 Miles
Fall of Rain	0.56 Inch.
Total fall during month	3.32 "
Do. do. year	16.00 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 19th June 1918.....	0.63 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time:	h.	m	ft.	in.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time	h.	m	ft.	in.
	June						June					
Wed.	19	m	7	30	24	3	19	m	0	55	18	7
			6	36a	24	8			1	10a	21	5
Thur	20	m	8	43	25	3	20	m	1	47	18	1
			7	42a	24	8			2	20a	21	3
Fri.	21	m	9	34	25	11	21	m	2	55	17	5
			8	45a	24	11			3	25a	20	10
Sat.	22	m	10	17	26	10	22	m	3	18	16	9
			9	40a	25	4			4	10a	20	4
Sun.	23	m	10	57	27	9	23	m	3	59	16	1
			10	28a	25	10			4	55a	19	9
Mon.	24	m	11	36	28	6	24	m	4	39	15	6
			11	13a	26	3			5	37a	19	2
Tues.	25		0	14a	29	0	25	m	5	19	15	2
			11	56a	26	8			6	17a	18	8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise:	Sunset
June 19 (Wednesday)	6h. 2m.	7h. 18m.
" 20 (Thursday)	6h. 2m.	7h. 18m.
" 21 (Friday)	6h. 2m.	7h. 18m.
" 22 (Saturday)	6h. 3m.	7h. 19m.
" 23 (Sunday)	6h. 3m.	7h. 19m.
" 24 (Monday)	6h. 3m.	7h. 19m.
" 25 (Tuesday)	6h. 3m.	7h. 19m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Last quarter	2d	9h	50.0m. a.m.
New Moon	9d.	3h	32.7m. a.m.
First quarter	16d	6h	41.7m. p.m.
Full Moon	24d.	4h	8.3 p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 19th June 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear except in the extreme north where moderate cloud is present and the air is damper and at night cooler than usual.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is above normal and day temperature in defect in the east of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity continues below normal in Rajputana. Day temperature is above the average in north Rajputana; night temperature is in excess at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Central India West and a few showers are reported from Kathiawar; Neemuch has had 1.80 in., Indore 0.93in. and Rajkot 0.41in. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess in Central India West but in defect generally elsewhere. Day temperature is below the average at Indore and night temperature at Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rainfall has occurred. The chief amounts are Raipur 1.18in., Khandwa 1.24in., Hoshangabad 0.81in., Jubbulpore 0.60in. and Nagpur 0.39in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is above the average. Day temperature is moderately to largely below normal, the deficiency ranging up to 21 deg. at Raipur. Night temperature is also in defect generally.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general and it has been heavy except at Bombay. Karwar reports 2.98in., Mormugao 4.23in., Ratnagiri 4.81in. and Bombay 0.79in. Skies are heavily clouded. Day temperature is below normal throughout.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Aurangabad reports 0.19in. of rain and Belgaum 0.34in. Skies are heavily clouded locally in the south Bombay Deccan and are moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is below the average in the south Bombay Deccan and north-east Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The depression which was near Jubbulpore yesterday has practically disappeared. A small area of low pressure lies off Bombay and is likely to move in a northerly direction. Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast, and in the Central Provinces and Central India West, while a few showers are reported from Kathiawar, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. It has been heavy from Mangalore to Ratnagiri.

The area of heavy rain is likely to extend northwards in the Konkan. An increase of rainfall appears probable in Gujarat, Kathiawar and the Bombay Deccan and a decrease in the central parts of the country.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of June, 1918

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Direction. 8 A.M.	Past 24 hours	Total, 1st June to date	Departure, 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..				
Do. (18th June) ..	90.6	82.3	63			
Jask	92.5	80.8	56			—0.07
Do. (18th June) ..	92.4	77.8	91			—0.07
Muskat	..	..	..			
Do. (18th June) ..	98.3	86.3	54			—0.14
PUNJAB—						
Multan	108.7	85.8	50	..	..	—0.33
Rawalpindi	102.6	71.7	67	0.06	2.12	+1.44
Lahore	106.8	84.3	58	..	1.52	+0.90
Hissar	108.5	82.9	50	..	0.17	—0.67
Ambala	102.7	80.5	67	..	1.69	+0.69
Delhi	104.4	81.8	68	..	1.04	+0.02
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	102.7	85.6	52	..	0.91	+0.28
Mainpuri	102.4	84.2	58	..	0.89	+0.30
Jhansi	101.9	84.6	61	..	1.40	+0.12
Cawnpore	95.6	81.1	77	..	3.05	+1.97
Allahabad	90.1	78.5	87	0.06	7.59	+6.44
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	113.1	83.0	60	..	0	—0.07
Karachi	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ajmer	102.0	85.2	49	..	0	—0.82
Jaipore	107.5	84.6	41	..	0	—0.87
Kotah	104.4	87.6	43	..	0	—1.13
Mount Abu	83.8	68.4	70	0.06	0.22	—1.03
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	98.6	80.3	70	..	0	—0.04
Dwarka	90.1	82.7	75	..	0	—0.90
Veraval	84.6	80.8	76	..	0.15	—2.96
Rajkot	101.1	75.5	69	0.41	0.41	—1.44
Bhavnagar Para ..	97.0	81.2	79	..	0.07	—2.86
Surat	94.3	75.5	71	..	0.34	—3.12
Ahmedabad	102.8	80.0	62	..	0.30	—2.11
Deesa	108.3	83.6	63	..	0	—0.57
Neemuch	96.9	71.8	82	1.80	2.71	—1.46
Indore	87.7	72.1	93	0.63	2.48	—0.67
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	83.9	72.9	82	0.60	3.10	+0.31
Sangor	92.4	75.0	76	0.15	2.01	+0.03
Hoshangabad	83.3	71.4	86	0.81	4.27	+1.74
Khandwa	87.2	72.1	89	1.24	1.74	—0.93
Akola	83.9	73.2	84	0.03	1.12	—2.85
Amraoti	78.6	72.5	86	0.18	3.41	—0.31
Nagpur	77.5	72.5	88	0.39	0.62	+4.85
Chanda	81.5	76.0	57	0.63	5.69	+1.67
Raipur	74.3	69.8	93	1.18	21.75	+18.02
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.9	77.2	91	0.79	3.82	—6.52
Ratnagiri	79.7	73.9	95	4.81	11.39	—8.39
Marmugao	78.7	..	91	4.23	11.68	—9.49
Karwar	78.7	73.2	91	2.98	15.07	—11.15
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	95.8	74.0	65	..	0	—3.23
Ahmednagar	87.8	69.6	67	..	0	—3.89
Poona	92.4	73.5	78	..	0.18	—3.17
Sholapur	91.5	74.9	72	..	0.60	—2.82
Bijapur	86.2	69.9	82	..	0.02	—4.75
Belgaum	72.7	69.5	93	0.34	0.27	—4.36
Aurangabad	90.7	74.8	74	0.19	0.43	—3.25
Nizamabad (Indur) ..	89.7	73.2	71	0.09	1.13	—1.85
Hyderabad	91	73.1	72	..	1.16	—1.94
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	79.0	72.5	91	4.60	18.19	—7.57
Calicut	80.0	72.6	93	1.02	10.07	—13.71
Cochin	83.2	73.6	84	0.78	11577	—7.51
Colombo	85.3	75.6	83	0.02	4.22	—2 19
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	99.8	79.1	..	..	1.01	—1.92
Bellary	88.3	73.7	63	..	0.16	—1.22
Cuddapah	87.8	78.2	51	..	0.46	—1.36
Madras	90.0	79.6	65	..	1.44	+0.20
Bangalore	79.3	64.8	82	..	1.35	—0.99
Coimbatore	87.7	70.2	78	..	0 09	—1.14
Trichinopoly	99.1	77.8	54	..	1.21	+0.34
Negapatam	96.6	77.7	69	..	0.96	+0.24

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

(Incorporated in England).

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 15th June 1918.

	Total for the week. Rs:	Total to date. Rs
Approximate Earnings for week ending 15th June 1918. ..		
G.I.P. Rly	22,11,100	2,48,63,267
A.D.C. Rly	64,400	7,54,602
B.K. Rly	4,800	41,324
C.B. Rly	5,900	60,318
Total ..	22,85,800	2,57,24,511
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 15th June 1917		
G.I.P. Rly	24,41,720	2,31,59,139
A.D.C. Rly	63,986	6,33,090
B.K. Rly	4,780	41,696
C.B. Rly	7,823	66,800
Total ..	25,17,389	2,39,00,725
Inc. or Dec. G.I.P. Rly	—2,30,620	+17,09,128
Inc. or Dec. A.D.C. Rly	+934	+1,21,512
Inc. or Dec. B.K. Rly	+20	—372
Inc. or Dec. C.B. Rly	—1,923	—6,482

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 15th June 1918 ..	18,000	1,98,418
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 15th June 1917.	13,464	1,26,909
Increase or Decrease	+4,536	+71,509

Dhond Baramati Railway.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 15th June 1918. ..	1,800	31,758
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 15th June 1917	2,174	28,855
Increase or Decrease	—374	+2,903

Pachora Jamner Railway.

(Pachora Shendurni Section.)

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 15th June 1918 ..	800	8,358
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 15th June 1917	..	..
Increase or Decrease	..	..

Note—Corrected with Audited figures upto 30th April 1918.

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO.

CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS

Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead, brass and copper pipes, gunmetal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks. English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.

229 and 231, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY

Price on application.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, June 17th

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months	To-day's price
June	22.59+14
July	22.11+21
Aug	21.24-24
Sept.	20.32+26
Oct.	19.73+26

Old Contracts.

Months	To-day's price.
June	20.82
June-July	20.74 +1

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m nearest actual values

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, June 15th

	Bales
Total In Sight	11,389,000
Egyptian Visible Supply ..	413 000
East Indian ,, ,, ...	111 000
American ,, ,, ...	2,544,000
Other ,, ,, ...	83 000
Total Sales	13,000
East Indian Sales	2,800
Total Speculation	..
,, Export	..
East Indian Export	..
,, ,, Stock	57,000
,, ,, Forwarded	2,600
,, ,, Actual Export	..
,, ,, Imports	..
,, ,, Speculation	..
American Afloat	60,000
East Indian Afloat	2,000
Total Afloat	59,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 15th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	7,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	Nil
,, ,, to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York July	26.35+41
,, Oct.	24.73+38
Spot Cotton at New York	30.40+40
,, Orleans ..	31.00 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans July	27.05+13
,, Oct.	23.80+41
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8½
Demand Bills	4.75.35
Silver-Commercial Bars	99½

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 15th

Bar Silver Spot	48 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/2
,, ,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 7/16
,, ,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
,, ,, ,, 6	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	2 3/4
,, 7 day market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½%	56½ Unchgd.
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	47
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	64
Government Securities 3%	55
Ex. On London at Paris France	27.15½

WAR LOANS.

London, June 15th.

3½% 1025—1928	£87½ Unchgd.
4½% 1925—1945	£99½
5% New	£93½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London June 15th.

WHEAT.

Wheat.—No change.

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Afoat Value	590
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Mar.-Apl. Value	600
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton)	Nominal.
Toria Rapeseed Value	600

LINSEED.

Linseed under Contaol prices made by agreement not obtainable.

METALS

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	..

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Buyers	14
do. do. July Sept. Sellers ..	15/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept Sellers	18/6
Tone.—Business probable if tonnage available.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-Aug. Buyers	3/1½
Plantation First Latex Crepe July Sellers ..	2/2½
Tone.—Quiet	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 19.

As we anticipated a reaction set in on Monday, and yesterday, during the short time the bazaar was open business was done in Fine Broach July up to Rs. 691. This morning the nominal quotation was Rs. 690. The Marwari bazaar opened at Rs. 688½ and owing to some profit taking the rate fell to Rs. 685, but soon recovered to Rs. 689, and transactions were made later on at Rs. 690½. At Colaba business was reported at Rs. 692, and closing rates were as under.

The ready market has been steady and the enquiry moderate. Rain somewhat interfered with business.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fine Broach	July ..	Rs:	693
Good Sawginned Dharwar	June/July	,,	695
,, M. G. Coompta ..	,,	,,	725
,, ,, Westerns	,,	,,	698

9-30 QUOTATIONS

Broach July closed 694.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION

QUOTATIONS 19TH JUNE 1918.

Growths	Super fine	Fine	F.G.	G.G.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals ..		573	538	498	Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab ..		568	533	[illegible]	,,
M.G. Muthia ..		578	548		,,
Sawginned Dharwar			703		,,
M.G. Westerns ..				718	,,
M.G. Coompta ..				733	,,
M.G. Bagalkot				723	,,
M.G. Kadi Viramgam			718		,,
M.G. Angar ..			733		,,
M.G. Mundra ..			743		,,
M.G. Limbdi Wadhwan			713		,,
Laktar Ginned ..			703		,,
M.G. Athni Miraj ..				738	,,
M.G. Broach ..	693	686	676		,,

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Bombay, June 19th 1918

	Rate per lb
Davids No. 10	15—11
Shapurji No 16	14—11
Simplex No. 10	14—10
Edward No. 10	14—10
Light Houses No. 61.	13— 6

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 19th 1918.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1 6 15½
,, Demand	1 6 1
Doc. Acceptances Sight	1 6 7
Fcs. Demand	203½
American Dollars	279
Hongkong	216
Shanghai	308
Japan	150½
Singapore	195½

Market quiet

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 19th June, 1918, at 6-30 p.m.

Growths	Super fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
Bengals (M.G.) ..	..	568	533	498	Ready
Scinde-Punjab .. (M.G.)	..	563	528	..	Ready
Mundra (M.G.)	..	..	745	..	Ready
Limdi Dharangadhara (M.G.)	..	..	710	..	Ready
Broach (M.G.) ..	695	685	675	..	Ready
Kadi ..	..	..	715	..	Ready
Viramgam (M.G) ..	..	575	535	..	Ready
Bagalkote Bijapore (M.G.) ..	..	..	..	718	Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar ..	..	..	..	705	Ready
Westerns (M.G.) ..	..	..	..	718	Ready
Westerns (H.G.) ..	..	..	..	..	..
Compta (M.G.) ..	..	..	..	733	Ready
Antni-Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	737	Ready

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 18th June 1918.

Cotton	7,221 bales
Wheat	30,776 cwts
Linseed	11,018 ,,
Rape, do	369 ,,
Gingellyseed	103 ,,
Poppyseed	195 ,,
Groundnuts	Nil
Castorseed	4,866 ,,
Rice	20,397 ,,
Myrabolams	2,749 ,,
Cottonseed	868 ,,
Mowrasseed	Nil
Gram	10,657 ,,
Jowar	952 ,,
Maize	294 ,,
Barley	6,790 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Merchant Chamber of Commerce

Bombay, June 19th 1918—6-0 p.m.

	Bazar Terms	Rail Delivery.
	Rs a p	Rs a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-29 ..	.. ..	7 11 0
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-29	53 0 0	7 11 0
,, Karachi Ranjha ..	.. ..	.. ..
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	7 8 0	.. ..
,, Cawnpore	7 6 0	.. ..
,, Yellow Cawnpore	7 10 0	.. ..
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	8 0 0	8 6 0
,, Thin ..	7 9 0	7 15 0
Teelseed, White 85-10 ..	78 0 0	.. ..
,, Gujar 75-25 ..	.. ..	.. ..
,, Gujar 50-50 ..	.. ..	.. ..
,, Black ..	.. ..	.. ..
Poppyseed, White ..	10 12 0	.. ..
Groundnuts ..	43 0 0	.. ..
Mowrasseed ..	4 0 0	.. ..
Barley	39 8 0	.. ..
Castorseed ..	52 0 0	19 12 0

Forward:	Rs: as: p:
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	.. ..
Linseed Sept.	8 0 7½

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, June 19.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 30-12-0.
Sovereigns, Rs. 18-9-0.
Silver Ready ex-duty, Rs. 109-2-0.
Silver 1st Settlement, Rs. 109-2-0.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer, 1/5 31/32.
Bank Demand Draft, 1/6 1/16.
3 Months' Sight Draft, 1/6 7/16.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 216½.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 308.
Bank Demand on France, Fr. 203½.
3 Months' Sight Franc, Fr. 212.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 143½.
60 Days' Sight Japan, Rs. 138½.
Bank Demand on New York, Rs. 279.
Bank Demand on Singapore, Rs. 158½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47, 90.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22, 97-98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 78.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 90.
3½ per cent. Paper, 64.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1925, 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 76.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 75.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 75.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust long dated, 74.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 90
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 90.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The Share Market opened steady but eased off during the course of the day on account of Bulls unloading and closed dull.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshis 2,220, Swans 740, Standards 2,055, Simplexs 947-8, Shapurjis 140, Pearls 667-8, New Greats 380, Madowjis 2,680, Luxmi Cottons 1,850, Kohinoors 1,550, Kasturchands 1,400, Ind. Malwas 367-8, Ind. Bleachings 197-8, Fazulbhoys 917-8, Currimbhoys 417-8, Crescents 277-8, Centurys 495, Cen. Indias 2,670, By. Unitods 990, By. Dyeings 1,545, Advances 1,405, Bundis 22, Cen. Minings 40-8, Ind. Cements 340, Katni Ord. 247-8, Shivarajpurs 44-8, Tatas 0. 250, Tata Old 1,192-8, Tata New D. 390, Tata New O. 97-8, Alcocks 785, By.-Burmas 585, By. Tramways 375, and Tata Hydros 1,260.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 19th June, 1918, was 29.789 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ALLEGED MURDER.

THE ACCUSED AQUITTED.

UMA HARI AND OTHERS VS. THE KING-EMPEROR.

(*Before Justices Beaman and Heaton.*)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. C. V. Vernon Sessions Judge of Dharwar. He found the accused guilty of murder and sentenced them to transportation for life under section 302 I. P. Code. The facts are briefly these:—

The accused were charged with having murdered one Bhau Bala on the night of the 2nd January 1918, at Agadgaon taluka Ahmednagar. Bhau was a relative of accused Nos. 1 and 2 who were brothers. The case for the prosecution was that Bhau had been detected on the previous day having sexual intercourse in the accused's field with their niece Nadi a girl of fifteen years of age; that his murder was therefore planned and carried out when he was going alone to his field on the following night. It was suggested that he was strangled. The body was found next morning at the bottom of the well in the field which he and his uncle Topa were watching. The police patel happened to be temporarily absent, and the body was immediately disposed of by burning although burial was the invariable custom. The prosecution alleged that the burning was arranged by accused No. 1, he being the chief Wanjari and so influential that none dare resist him. The police patel afterwards reported the matter to the Inspector, who suspected some foul play and so he started an inquiry. He arrested the accused and put them to trial.

DISTRICT JUDGE'S VIEW.

The accused stated that they had not committed the murder. The case was made out of spite.

The Sessions Judge came to the conclusion that the murder and its motive were fully proved; that the motive affected accused Nos. 1 and 2 equally; that the conduct of the accused in insisting on the immediate burning of the body furnished strong corroboration as against the accused; that the case against accused Nos. 1 and 2 were fully proved by the evidence of the three eye-witnesses when regarded in the light of the above circumstances; that the case against accused No. 3 was fully proved by the evidence of two of the eye-witnesses. The omission to mention his name by Tukaram was purely of negative value and might be due to the fact that both were Dhars.

It was contended on behalf of the accused that the Sessions Judge was wrong in law in fully accepting the testimony of the alleged eye-witnesses who appeared to be more or less accomplices in the crime of murder without calling upon the prosecution to produce independent evidence of corroboration as regards identity of the accused and their comrades.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments acquitted the accused as there was no sufficient evidence besides those of the accomplices to bring home the charge on the accused.

Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia with Mr. D. R. Patwardhan appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 20TH OF JUNE, 1918.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

604-18—Wadia G & Co., David Sassoon & Co., Ld. v. Madangopal Ramjidas, Sooncerdas & Co.

628-18—Rustomji & Gin, Messrs Abdul Wahed Kamberally & Bros v. Messrs. Marshall & Co., Little & Co.

629-18—Payne & Co., G Balle & Co. a firm v. Messrs J A Grant & Co., a firm, Daph F & D.

631-18—Mans H M & Co., Narandas Purshotam Kapadia v. Dewji Malji, Shamrao M & H.

632-18—Mans H M & Co., Narandas Purshotam Kapadia v. Messrs James & Manufacturing Coy., Shamrao M & H

FILLING UP OF WELLS IN CITY.

CRITICISM OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

DR. SUKHIA ON COMMISSIONER'S AUTOCRACY.

The following interesting debate took place at the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held on Monday, when the Corporation considered a letter to the President, dated the 8th March, 1918, from Mr. Mulraj Goculdas Nensey, stating that a well at his premises No. 1110K, Matunga, had been under the observation of the Malaria Department for the last 21 months and that during this period the water of the well was examined not less than 12 times, but that no larvæ were detected except once only, about eleven months ago. He submitted that he thought that after the recent exhaustive inquiry made by a Committee of the Corporation, the authorities would insist on bad wells alone being closed, but that he regretted to find "that no discrimination is made between good, bad and indifferent cases and the people are harassed and dragged to court without any justification." He requested that the proceedings instituted against him might be stayed and that his case might be investigated in the meanwhile and redress given to him.

Swami Dnyanananandji Harigirji in a letter dated the 20th March, 1918, stated that the water of Mr. Nensey's well was used for religious purposes in a temple which was under his management at Matunga and that he regretted to learn that action was being taken by the Municipality to close the well. He requested that orders might be issued not to close the well.

Mr. Dharamsi Bhawanji in a letter dated the 25th March, 1918, stated that the ascetics living on his premises used the water of Mr. Nensey's well for religious purposes; that the water of the well was being used for a long time, but that no one had ever been reported to have suffered from malaria.

HISTORY OF INVESTIGATIONS.

The Municipal Commissioner, in a letter, dated the 23rd April, 1918, stated:—

"With reference to Corporation Resolution No. 152 of 4th April, 1918, and Standing Committee's Resolution Nos. 8452 and 48 of 20th March, 1918, and 2nd April, 1918, respectively, I have the honour to say that the first action taken in respect of the well referred to was withdrawn (*vide* Standing Committee's Resolution No. 2103 of 30th June, 1915), and the well has since been under observation. In all 16 inspections were made from 31st July 1915 up to 16th January, 1918, and larvæ of Anopheles mosquitoes were detected on four occasions and casts of mosquito larvæ on one occasion, as will be seen from the statement showing the dates of inspection, with results, attached herewith. All these inspections were made by the Malaria staff *in the presence of Mr. Nensey*, and larvæ found were shown to him personally every time. In spite of this Mr. Nensey invariably disputed the detection of larvæ and wrote to say that no larvæ were found on inspection. He further objected to the inspections being made without previous intimation being given to him, and when such intimation was given, attempts were made to disturb the water before inspection, thus making the detection of larvæ difficult, if not impossible. When larvæ were again detected on the 16th January last in preference of Mr. Nensey, he again wrote disputing the fact, in spite of his having been supplied on the spot with a sample of the larvæ found by the Sub-Inspector. A notice under section 381 (2) was accordingly served upon him, and as he did not comply with it in due time, he was prosecuted before the 2nd Presidency Magistrate. When the case came on for hearing on 19th March, 1918, somebody appeared in Court on behalf of the accused and informed the Magistrate that the party was ill, producing a medical certificate that he had fever. The case was, therefore, postponed to 2nd April, 1918 When the case was called again on 2nd April, 1918, Mr. Craige appeared on behalf of the accused and informed the Court that the party was ill. The Magistrate, thereupon, issued a warrant in the case, returnable on 16th April, 1918. When the case came on for hearing on the 16th April, it was again postponed to 30th April next, the Malaria Department offering no objection to the postponement. I attach herewith extracts of some of the correspondences passed between Mr. Nensey and the Municipality since this case was first decided by the Standing Committee. Reference is also requested to Standing Committee's Resolution No. 2297 and Corporation Resolution No. 2962. As it is stated that the well is required for religious purposes, one or two trap doors may be allowed on condition that the well as covered with concrete, as already decided by the Standing Committee."

Mr. Meyer Nissim moved that, as recommended by the Standing Committee, the applicants be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report,

"PERSUASION IN PLACE OF REPRESSION."

Dr. D. B. Master said a Committee of the Corporation had some time ago decided that in such cases the Corporation should adopt a policy of persuasion in place of repression. He pleaded that this should be done in such cases. The Committee's resolution should be given effect to in every case. The low-lying places near railway lines formed pools of water which bred mosquito larvæ and he asked why no action had been taken as yet in those cases and why a policy of repression should be adopted for poor people. He moved as an amendment that a wire gauze cover should be put on the well and a large-size trap-door allowed.

Mr. Maganlal Khakkar, seconding the amendment, said this well should not be filled in as they had been informed by a high religious functionary that its water was used for religious purposes. He also pleaded for a policy of sympathy and persuasion in place of repression.

Mr. S. D. Navalker said he himself had to undergo hardship in such matters. He said there were no mosquitoes in his well and yet the Malaria Inspector insisted on saying that they were there. He then asked the Inspector to point out mosquitoes, which the Inspector was not able to do. He moved as an amendment that the Corporation were of opinion that the well should not be filled in nor covered up, but that it should be kept open.

The amendment fell through for want of a seconder.

A VICTIM OF THE RIGOUR OF MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said he himself had been a victim of the rigour of Municipal officials. (Laughter.) It appeared to him that they did not entertain any respect for members of the Municipal Corporation. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. Meyer Nissim said that they only respected the law.

Mr. Wadia said he had been served with a notice in respect of his well and he spent Rs. 4,000. He corresponded with the Malaria Department, which had no result, and he then saw the Commissioner, the Health Officer and others, but all that went to no purpose. (Laughter.)

A member: Was any larvæ found in your well?

Mr. Wadia: Who is going to bother about all that? (Laughter.)

Continuing Mr. Wadia said that he had already spent Rs. 4,000 over his well and yet he was served with a notice that he had yet taken no steps in the matter. (Laughter.)

Dr. M. C. Javle said nuisance was created by the pools of water near the railway lines, and he asked why the Railway companies had not been prosecuted.

The Commissioner said he had already drawn the attention of the Railway Companies to the condition of those places and asked them to take steps in the matter.

Dr. Javle said he knew that the companies had been written to, but Railway Companies moved very slowly in the matter, which was no use. During the last three years or so the Railway Company had filled in only a small part of the trench, and the nuisance was there still. He asked why the Commissioner had not dragged the companies to the Court. (Laughter). He moved as an amendment that the matter should be referred back to the Malaria Committee.

Mr. R. B. Mantri seconded the amendment.

AUTOCRACY OF THE COMMISSIONER.

Dr. N. H. Sukhia said that the Municipal Commissioner, the Health Officer and other Municipal officials were paid servants of the Corporation, and they should therefore respect the representatives of the ratepayers. Instead of acting according to the wishes of the ratepayers the officials adopted a repressive policy towards them. The Malaria Sub-Inspector, whose rank and position were nothing compared to those of Mr. Moolraj had the effrontery to say in his report that when he went near the well the party got down into the well and began stirring water with his legs and besides made one of his men jump into the well and disturbed the water altogether. Mr. Moolraj was prepared to state on oath that that statement was altogether incorrect. And yet the Commissioner without making any investigations in the matter took as gospel truth the word of the sub-inspector. Was this, Dr. Sukhia asked, the proper method to deal with such matter? The Commissioner had acted in a very autocratic manner in this matter and time would come when they would have to amend the Municipal Act with regard to the Commissioner. The Commissioner should remember that he was a servant of the ratepayers. When he said that he noticed his friend Mr. Havelivalla shaking his head, perhaps because he felt for the Commissioner and hoped to be Municipal Commissioner himself in the future. (Laughter). He also noticed with regret that the reporters of the English Press were sitting with their hands folded (laughter), because he was speaking about the Commissioner and they did not appear to like his criticism of the Commissioner. (Laughter). But the Commissioner was a servant of the public and he had a right to criticise his actions. From his 16 years' experience on this board he could say that the present Commissioner was the most autocratic of all the Commissioners. If the Commissioner did not change his attitude and adopt a sympathetic policy, time would come when there would have to be a public meeting in Bombay to protest against his actions (laughter and cries of "Oh, oh"). The Home Rulers had in public meeting assembled made a protest against the highest official in this Presidency, and the public would also have to call a public meeting of protest against the Municipal Commissioner Of course he did not like the way in which Home Rulers acted and he did not associate himself with that movement of theirs. But if the Municipal Commissioner persisted in his present unsympathetic policy he (the speaker) and others would have to join hands with those men and be present at a protest meeting. (Laughter). The present Commissioner was a most autocratic person.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy said the great alarmist had sounded the bugle of alarm. (Laughter). He would have supported Dr. Sukhia if he had used moderate language. Whenever Dr. Sukhia got up he seemed to think that he was "the monarch of all he surveyed." (Laughter.). He enquired if the Commissioner had sanctioned the prosecution against Dr. Sukhia. (Loud laughter).

Dr. Sukhia: Go on, go on. Mr. Dhondy, there is no need of such remarks.

Mr. Dhondy said that if the Commissioner had sanctioned that prosecution they could understand the reason of Dr. Sukhia's remarks. (Laughter). Municipal officers should not believe all that inspectors reported but should make personal investigations.

THE FAULT OF THE SYSTEM.

The Hon. Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha said the filling in of wells had not at all stamped out malaria from the city. One day he might prove a true prophet when he said malaria would still remain in Bombay even if they filled in all the wells. The Municipal Inspector had really taken most repressive measures as regards this well. He had inspected this well times out of number, which must be only to harass Mr. Moolraj. He (the speaker) was going to bring forward a proposition asking for a report how many wells had been inspected by this Inspector during the last three years, how many times he had inspected each of them, and how many visits he had paid to this particular well. Several Municipal inspectors took bribes and winked at the offences by real culprits and in other cases harassed the people. It was the fault of their system and the inspectors did what they liked, because the Municipal Commissioner kept no proper control over them. If such matters went to the High Court they would condemn the methods of the Municipal Officials. What guarantee had they that some of the Malaria Inspectors themselves did not throw larvae into wells, out of spite and to harass the people? The actions of the Malaria Department had created great disgust and anger among the people and the reason was that the Municipal Commissioner kept no proper control over them. He would not say anything further as he was afraid his heart would fail.

Several members: Resume your seat Sir Dinshaw, resume your seat.

Dr. Javle's amendment was carried, referring the matter back to the Malaria Committee. It was next carried as a substantive proposition.

COAL CONTROL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As some discussion is at present going on in the Press as regards the supply of coal to various industries and also the mode of working in the Coal Controller's Offices, I may venture to address you the following:—

It is well-known in the trade that for some time past no public indents for wagons for coal for the Mills at Bombay and at Ahmedabad have been accepted by the Coal Controller and that no supplies of Wagons for the public under C and D Classes has been given—Instead two rakes are being sent regularly to the Deputy Coal Controller, Bombay, and half rake to the D.T.S., Ahmedabad by the Coal Controller, Calcutta, and this coal is distributed through their representative offices amongst different industries depending on coal and prices varying from Rs. 23 to Rs. 20 per ton are being paid for these coals. In answer to enquiries made of the Coal Manager E.R.Ry. it has been ascertained that under instructions from the Mining Engineer to the Railway Board all supplies of Wagons against C and D Class indents for public supplies to Ahmedabad (Mills and Dealers) were stopper on and from the date the loading of half rakes for the D.T.S., Ahmedabad, was commenced, and that similar instructions were also received in respect of indents for wagon supply for Bombay. The result is that the Mills and industries at Bombay and Ahmedabad cannot get any coal which they previously had contracted to buy but have to take coal often of very inferior quality which the Coal Controller's department is supplying them. It is however interesting to note that the prices paid for the coal by these Mills and industries vary from Rs. 23 to Rs. 20 per ton, though it is well-known that the Coal Controller has not paid for any coal at more than Rs. 5/8 for first class coal and Rs. 3/8 for inferior coal which latter class is being supplied to the Ahmedabad Mills—a margin of profit where Rs. 6 a ton in the average is left and one wonders where does this profit go to. Does the Defence of India Act justify or was it intended for such profiteering to the detriment of the trade and the industries of the country, through the control which allows the Coal Controller to exercise over the Railway wagons? It is not as if this result is brought about by the free assent of either the colliery proprietors or those who had purchased from them. The transport facilities are entirely at the command of the Coal Controller and therefore both the vendors and the purchasers of coal must submit to his terms, he having the whiphand which every monopolist exercises in respect of the subject matter of his monopoly.—Yours, etc.,

COAL MERCHANTS.

2 Manook Lane,
Calcutta, June 17.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following are the returns for Tuesday, the 18th instant:—

PLAGUE CASES	Attacks.	Deaths
Fort, Northern	3	2
Mandvi	1	0
Dhobi Talao	2	2
Khetwadi	1	1
Parel	1	1
Harbour and Dock	1	1
Hospita's	0	4
Total	9	11
SMALL-POX	2	2
CHOLERA	Nil	

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Total Mortality ..	93	94	76

Return of Rats found on 17th June, 1918:—

Fort South	15	135
Dongri	105	113
Chukla	0	260
Bhuleshwar	3	281
Chowpatti	38	112
Tarwadi	84	22
Tardeo	63	45
Sewri	73	3
Worli	26	53
Total	407	1024
Grand Total		1431

Of which 24 were infected.

Amongst the recent war gifts are two lakhs from the Maharaja of Dhrangadhra, who also announces his intention of subscribing five lakhs of rupees to the new war loan.

The total value of gold despatched to-day from Kolar gold mines to Bombay mint values rupees 860,856 and annas 15 representing the output for the first fortnight of June.

CHARGE AGAINST DR. SUKHIA.

EVIDENCE OF MRS. DASTUR.

ALLEGED INTERRUPTION DURING PRAYERS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston resumed the hearing of the case in which Dr. G. A. Jayakar, District Registrar, No. 1 District, Bombay Municipality, charged Dr. N. H. Sukhia with obstructing a public servant in the discharge of his public functions. Mr. L. Crawford, Municipal Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. J. R. Patel, solicitor, with Mr. P. K. Kotwal, pleader, appeared for Dr. Sukhia.

Mrs. Shirinbai Ferozsha Dastur, examined by Mr. Patel, said that on the day in question she was seated in an easychair in the passage adjoining the staircase, reciting her prayers as usual, and a priest was reciting prayers in a room beyond the passage. She saw three persons going up fast, one of whom had a European hat on and immediately she told them to get down as religious ceremonies were going on. They did not care for her warning and commenced going up; she spoke in a loud voice, but they did not care for it and went up. It was the first "hamkara" day and the monthly anniversary of the death of a nephew of hers. She felt very angry, and went to the speaking tube and telephoned to the accused that three men had gone upstairs though she had warned them, and that religious ceremonies had to be stopped. As soon as she shouted to the men not to go up, the priest stopped the prayers and she ordered him not to continue the prayers. The presence of a non-Zoroastrian would render Parsi prayers void. She was informed in reply to the tube message, that the Doctor was praying and would come to reply. It was altogether false to say that there was nobody on the first floor when the three men went up. She was seated there in an easychair and could see anybody passing there.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined by Mr. Crawford, the witness said nobody knocked at the door. The first thing she knew was she heard some steps on the stairs and she saw some non-Zoroastrians coming up. When prayers were going on in the house some member of the family sat near the stairs. If the prayers were on the ground floor somebody would sit on the ground floor. When ceremonies were going on on the first floor, a non-Zoroastrian could come up as far as the last step of the staircase as it was a stone staircase. When she warned the three men they did not care for it and went up without replying to her, and thus failed to respect her old age. She did not shout out to the tenants on the upper floor; the non-Zoroastrian servants had gone out of the house. The compounder on the ground floor had instructions to warn people against going up when religious ceremonies were going on. On those days the compounder would be instructed to warn non-Zoroastrians against going up. If a non-Zoroastrian touched the wooden part of the floor, the prayers would become void.

Questioned by the Magistrate, the witness said that Parsis, living in buildings also tenanted by members of other communities, did not have religious ceremonies performed in the house but would have them performed in fire temples.

Further cross-examined by Mr. Crawford, the witness said her nephew died about eighteen years ago and she had been having religious ceremonies performed for him every month. Dr. Sukhia did not talk in a loud voice to the three men.

Questioned by the Magistrate, the witness said that after the men had gone, she and others had to perform the "kusti" again and start the prayers over again from the beginning.

THE PRIEST'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Dosabhoy H. Pavri, examined by Mr. Patel, said he had been to the previous witness' house to recite prayers on the day in question. When he was reciting the prayers, something happened, and a lady member of the family shouted to him to stop the prayers. He stopped for about a quarter of an hour and then commenced the ceremonies over again.

Cross-examined by Mr. Crawford, the witness said it depended on the condition of people who had prayers recited, whether prayers were offered for one year after the death of a person, or for years.

Questioned by the Magistrate, the witness said generally these prayers were recited for nine years. They might be recited till the death of the man who had them recited. It depended on the financial condition of the man.

SMALL-POX AFTER VACCINATION.

Dr. S. D. Kias, examined by Mr. Patel, said he was an L.M. & S. of the University of Bombay. He had obtained the Hewlett Prize for proficiency in Hygiene. He first saw the child on the 17th April. He found the child suffering from fever, but as small-pox was raging then, he told the parents that the child might develop small-pox, and among other things he told them, to have her and the other children vaccinated. The chtldren were re-vaccinated on his advise. On a subsequent visit he found the child developing small-pox and he thereupon told the parents to isolate the child and not to let the other children go near her. Subsequently he found it was a mild case of small-pox. He reported the case to the Municipality. He had informed Dr. Sukhia of it before he wrote to the Municipality. The child recovered as fast as it could under the circumstances. He took every precaution to prevent infection. He disinfected the room and also disinfected the cot, cups, etc. Witness described how the different things were disinfected and said that subsequently the room was fumigated with sulphur. All that was done under his personal supervision.

QUESTION OF PREVIOUS INTIMATION.

Dr. Sukhia asked the complainant why he had not been informed previously that he was coming there, whether he had read the notice board on the ground floor, etc. The complainant replied in an insolent manner that he was a municipal officer and could enter the house without his permission and that he had seen the notice board. Dr. Sukhia asked him to produce his authority to enter the house. The complainant then humbled down and produced a paper and extended his hand to give the paper to Dr. Sukhia, though he seemed a bit hesitating. Dr. Sukhia took it from his hand and was surprised to find that it was no authority. Dr. Sukhia reprimanded him and said he would report the whole matter to the Commissioner and also send him the paper. He further said the Commissioner should kick out men who harrassed the public. He asked the complainant to go down, but the latter did not do so. When the complainant was going down Dr. Sukhia said that if they had made such intrusion into an Englishman's house, they would have been kicked down and rightly too. He did not tell them that he would have them kicked out by his servants. Witness wrote a letter to the Municipality on the 17th May asking them not to trouble the tenants of the house as the child had recovered and all precautions had been taken. He also mentioned in it that municipal officials were making a fuss about the small-pox case.

Cross-examined by Mr. Crawford, the witness said it rested with the Health Department to prevent the spread of an infectious disease. If he were in the Health Department and received a notification like that, he would take necessary measures but would not violate the Act. He would inspect the place first but would previously give intimation of his intention of doing it. He fumigated the room as an extra precaution. He thought it was desirable. The room had ventilators which communicated with rooms occupied by other people. He had them shut.

Further hearing was adjourned.

MYSORE INFANT MARRIAGE REGULATION.

STRONG PLEA FOR AMENDMENT.

(Associated Press.)

MYSORE, June 18.

At a public meeting held under the auspices of the Mysore Social and Civil Association, a proposition was brought forward urging Government to amend the Infant Marriage Regulation to enable the age of marriage of girls to be raised from 8 to 10 and to amend the Indian Penal Code to raise the age from 12 to 14 of girls entering married life. Appealing speeches were made in support of the proposition by Srimati R. Kalyanamma, Editress of "The Saraswati" and Secretary of Sree Sarada Samayam of Bangalore, by Mrs. Deodhar of Poona, and by Mrs. Rangamma. Mr. M. A. Narayana Iyengar also spoke in support.

As the Chairman was about to put the proposition for the opinion of the public, considerable feeling was expressed for further discussion, the ladies, a large gathering of them being present, demanding votes and the meeting had to be terminated without arriving at any conclusion. It was finally decided that the matter would be discussed further to-morrow.

BANK OF BURMA LIQUIDATION PROCEEDINGS.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, June 19.

In the matter of the Bank of Burma Ltd. in liquidation, Justice Young in Chambers has passed the following order:—

I represent to Mr. Holdsworth and Mr. Doctor that having regard to the judgment of the Punjab Chief Court in the case of Messrs. Mougens and Dignase and Peoples' Bank, I cannot fix the remuneration of the Official Liquidator without seeing the proper report of this case and Bombay and English scales of remuneration referred to in it. Let the Registrar at the expense of the Advisory Committee telegraph for a certified copy of the judgment in question and let Mr. Doctor telegraph to Bombay for Bombay rules on the subject and also for English rules if possible there. Mr. Holdsworth asks that if the remuneration is cut down it may be open to him to urge that the reduced scale should apply from the date of the passing of the order authorising a dividend. Mr. Holdsworth is to publish usual advertisement in the Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras papers that the final dividend is about to be declared, and that any creditors, who have not already proved their claims, must do so before July 31, failing which, they will be excluded from the benefit of the dividend.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

The Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund reports the following subscriptions:—

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 55,91,326-15-3; The list of contributions: Western India Turf Club Rs. 50,000, 44th Instalment from East Khandesh Rs. 10,780-14, Nawab of Janjira Rs. 8,000, Treasury Officer West Khandesh Rs. 3,287-12-9, Ubhayakar Brothers Rs. 2,000, Subjects of Kurundwad (Junior State) Rs. 1,700, 16th Instalment from the Staff of G. I. P. Ry. Rs. 1,200, H. H. Thakoresaheb of Rajkot for May Rs. 750, Officer of P. W. D. for April 1918 Rs. 654, Anonymous Rs. 605, Members of Bombay Gymkhana for May Rs. 500, Officers of P. W. D. for May 1918 Rs. 500, Members of Bombay Gymkhana for June Rs. 500, Thandar Shankhida Mewas Rs. 469-5, Thandar Shankhida Mewas Rs. 460-13-3, Mr. A. C. Patel Poona Rs. 150, 41st Monthly Donation Government Central Press Rs. 54-9-3, Treasury Officer Broach for March and April Rs. 42, Mr. Haji Ibrahim Giga Rs. 15, Sum below Rs. 10, Rs. 10, Total Rs. 56,73,006-5-10.

ALLEGED CONCEALMENT OF ENEMY PROPERTY.

ACCUSED'S DEFENCE.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, June 18.

In the case in which Mr. A. F. Mathol, Managing Director of a Dutch firm, the Trading Company in Rangoon, is charged with alleged concealment of enemy assets in respect of the sales of Becks Beer, a Bremen firm, the District Magistrate, to-day, continued hearing the evidence of Mr. E. R. Holdsworth, Chartered Accountant; deputed to examine the accounts by Mr. Hardiman, Custodian of the Enemy Property in Burma.

Witness stated that when he went into the accounts he was struck with the discontinuance of remittances to Calcutta and the compliance by the Trading Company with Hadenfeldts' request contained in their letter of September 18, 1914, that no more remittances should be made but that an account should be opened in trust for the consignors and not on Hadenfeldts' name. The account was opened at the bank in October 8, 1914. He knew the relation between Hadenfeldts' account and the account of the Trading Company in Netherlands Bank, as they both had the same balances. Three per cent. commission was remitted to Hadenfeldts and Co. Prior to this the proceeds of the account sales had been sent to Hadenfeldts and they had taken their commission and presumably sent the money to Germany. He added, Hadenfeldts were periodically advised by the Trading Company of the amounts paid to the account. Mr. Menzeus of Calcutta, as supervisor of liquidation of Hadenfeldts, would have access to all the books etc., of that firm. Witness had nothing to show that the two letters to which the exhibits in the court were the answers would be kept back from Menzeus. If Mr. Menzeus had seen that particular exhibit he must have known that there was some money in the bank in Rangoon to the credit of Hadenfeldts and if he had seen another exhibit, cited by the witness, one would imagine, he would have made an enquiry as to what had become of the proceeds of these sales.

In the afternoon, Mr. Mcdonnell for defence raised two objections as to the applicability of the Act to his client and as to the necessary of calling witness from Calcutta to clear up the position there. As regards Hadenfeldts' liquidation his client desired to emphasise that the whole thing was entirely due to his misunderstandings of the position in Calcutta.

His Wordship reserved orders on these objections till Thursday.

POLICE VIEW OF DEFENCE ACT.

MARKED DECREASE OF POLITICAL CRIMES IN BENGAL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 19.

To-day's "Calcutta Gazette" publishes a resolution on the Police Administration of Calcutta and its suburbs for 1917. The following appears regarding the revolutionary conspiracy:—

The courage and devotion to duty displayed by the officers of the special branch of Calcutta Police and their close cooperation with the Intelligence Branch of the Bengal Police in the struggle with revolutionary conspiracy, have at last begun to bear fruit. Except for a robbery in January, and a dacoity with murder in May, the city was free from revolutionary crime, and for the first time since 1912 no police officer was assassinated in Calcutta. There can be no doubt that this result is due largely to the preventive measures taken under the Defence of India Act and Regulation III of 1818. At the same time, the conspirators are still at work. The collections of weapons brought to light by the diligence of the Police show what the nature of their activities would be, given the opportunity, and are also evidence of the accuracy of information which the police are able to obtain. In one house four live bombs were discovered as well as cartridges and seditious literature. On three occasions men were arrested while in possession of revolvers and ammunition and in one case an endeavour was made to murder the officer, who effected an arrest In two more houses stores of ammunition were discovered.

POLITICAL SUSPECT ROSECUTED

CHARGE OF "BAD LIVELIHOOD."

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 19.

The Second Presidency Magistrate is engaged in hearing the case of an alleged political suspect Monoranjan Ghose, who has been wanted by the authorities under the Defence of India Act from the middle of last year. When the police went to arrest the accused he struggled with the officers and tried to escape, but was eventually overpowered. In the house occupied by the accused highly seditious papers were found. The accused is charged with bad livelihood. The case is proceeding.

ALL-INDIA CASUALTIES.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 18.

The following names of British officers appear in the Casualty List No. 676, Indian Expeditionary Force:—

Killed:—Captain A. W. Will, I. A., Captain J. V. C. Anderson, Lieut. E. A. Cave Penny, I.A.R.O., Acting Captain G. Doncaster.

Died of Wounds:—Yeomanry, Major R. G. M. Prichard.

Wounded:—2nd Lieut. E. A. Warwick, I.A.R.O., Lieut. A. C. Flower, 2nd Lieut H. W. Leamon.

Missing believed now drowned:—Lieut. R. Anderson.

LANDLORD FINED.

FOR OBSTRUCTION DURING TENANCY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, on Wednesday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, delivered his decision in the case in which Mr. H. B. Spencer, pleader, charged his landlord Mr. Haji Gulam Mahomed Ajam, and Musa Yusuf, a mistry, with mischief, wrongful restraint and abetment.

Mr. C. N. Kanuga and Mr. K. F. Nariman, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. S. G. Velinkar, instructed by Mr. Darasha Mehta, of Messrs. Payne and Company, solicitors, defended the accused.

In the course of his decision, the Magistrate said the circumstances of the case were somewhat peculiar. The complaint, a pleader, practising in these courts, has had an office on the second floor of a three-storied house on Kalbadevi Road, since he commenced practice in 1913. The first accused purchased the building in September, 1917, and the complainant was attorned tenant to him. On the 29th November, 1917 a month's notice was served on the complainant and other tenants to quit by the end of December. On the 15th December the complainant and six other tenants wrote asking the accused to be good enough to extend the tenancy by one month more, and to allow them to stay on as tenants until the end of January. The complainant's case was that the accused at first agreed to the proposal, subject to the consent of Mr. Phirosha, a photographer, to whom he had agreed to let the premises for a term of years as a photographic studio, but that the accused subsequently insisted on being paid a portion of the increased rent which he would have secured had Mr. Phirosha gone into possession. On the 23rd January the complainant and three other tenants wrote asking for a further extension of the tenancy till the end of February, as there was a likelihood of their getting adequate premises to shift to by that time. On the 26th the accused declined to grant this request, saying that he must have vacant possession of the premises by the end of that month, as he had already let out the premises to another tenant and had to make alterations in them to convert them into a photographic studio. The accused further wrote that he would now have the roof opened up and trusted that they had vacated the premises. The complainant, however, still remained in possession, as did also the three on the second and two tenants on the first floor. The remaining tenants had vacated. Meanwhile the first accused was getting into difficulties with the proposed lessee, who showed the intention of repudiating the agreement owing to the inability of the landlord to give him vacant possession. However, by the end of February, the difficulty with Mr. Phirosha, was smoothed over, and that gentleman was still waiting and willing to take a lease. On the 19th February the accused wrote to the complainant, mentioning that Mr. Phirosha had repudiated his liability on the ground that he did not get possession on 1st January. The accused added that by their wrongful withholding of possession of the property he was likely to be very seriously prejudiced, and had also been damnified, for which in due course he would seek legal redress, and he inquired whether they would vacate the premises at the end of that month, and that in case they had come to any agreement with Mr. Phirosha to continue in occupation even after the end of that month, they should specify to him such arrangement. Four days later, Mr. Payne wrote to the complainant on behalf of the accused, requesting an immediate reply and stating that in case his client did not get possession by the end of the month he would be obliged to file a suit for ejectment. On the 25th February, the complainant replied that he had come to no arrangement with Mr. Phirosha and that it was with the landlord's consent that he had stayed in possession until the end of January. The complainant added that it was in pursuance of the letter dated 23rd January, that he stayed in till the end of February, and that in view of all the circumstances of the case and in view of the special legislation that would shortly come into force, the tenants now deemed it advisable to continue occupation and the tenancy on whatever rent might be legally recoverable from them. Mr. Payne replied the following day that a suit would be filed in the High Court.

REPAIRS INITIATED.

On the 30th April when the complainant went to his office he found the second accused and a number of workmen had opened up a part of the roof and were removing tiles and were storing them in the vacant rooms and in the passage. The complainant was informed that the work was being done under the orders of the first accused. He sent a notice to the first accused which however was not delivered till the next day. On the 1st May the complainant found that the roof over the stair and common passage had been entirely removed, the wall of the room opposite was entirely demolished, the doors removed, the wall of an adjoining room partly demolished, and all the *debris*, rafters, and tiles strewn in the passage, so that he could not enter his office except through the room of a neighbour, Mr. Solomon. On May 2 he filed a complaint, the summons was served on the accused that day at 4-30 p.m., and on May 3 the *debris* was removed. The Magistrate convicted both the accused under sections 341 and 109, and acquitted them of the offence of mischief.

Continuing the Magistrate said Mr. Kanuga had cited section 113 of the Transfer of Property Act IV of 1882 and maintained that the letter and the tender of rent bills for January and February waived the notice and that therefore the tenancy continued. But it appeared to the Magistrate that the authority cited on page 606 of the Law of Landlord and Tenant by Foa (5th edition) showed that it was a question of fact, when waiver occurred, whether the new tenancy was on the same terms as the old or not. And the evidence in this case showed that the first accused agreed at the most to a new tenancy expiring in the end of February. In the opinion of the Magistrate, after February the complainant was wrongfully holding over. The provisions of the Rent Act came into force on the 10th April, and it was possible that the first accused would no longer be able to exercise one of his legal remedies, but the Magistrate did not think the Rent Act converted Mr. Spencer's wrongful holding over into a legal thing, for that would be tentamount to allowing a person to take advantage of his own wrong.

LIABILITY PROVED.

As regards the charges under section 341 the Magistrate said there could be no doubt that the complainant was wrongfully restrained and it was not contended by Mr. Velinkar that the first accused was entitled to restrain the complainant from entering the office. The defence was that the first accused did not authorise the workmen to obstruct the passage in front of the complainant's door. The Magistrate disbelieved the prosecution story that the first accused was seen in a motor car at the premises; The liability of the second accused was clear. After discussing the law on the question of masters' liability for the action of their servants, the Magistrate said that in the present case he thought the first accused was clearly liable. Although his presence on the road was not proved, it was to be inferred from the circumstances of the case that the obstruction was caused with his knowledge and consent. If one looked at the photograph and considered the nature of the obstruction, remembering that there was a vacant room in which the *debris* could have been placed, the Magistrate thought it was impossible to believe that the accused's servants would have placed the *debris* where they did on their own responsibility or out of sheer negligence.. In addition to this, there was the fact that the complainant wrote his letter on April 30. The letter no doubt was not delivered till the following day, but the debris was not removed till May 3. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, the Magistrate was of opinion that the first accused must have known of and instigated the obstruction. The extenuating circumstances in the case, in the Magistrate's opinion, was that the complainant was a tenant, who had wrongfully held over. The Magistrate sentenced the first accused to pay a fine of Rs. 15 and the second accused to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

EXECUTION OF BOLO.

SCENE AT THE EXECUTION.

Bolo was executed at Vincennes at five minutes to six this morning, (April 17), says the special correspondent of the "Daily News" at Paris. At four o'clock the military magistrates entered his cell and informed him that his hour had come. "So much the better; I am charmed," he is reported to have said.

A dandy to the last, he made a careful toilet, put on a pair of white gloves, and received the ministrations of a priest, whom he thanked. When at the post of execution, whither he was conducted by an escort of Dragoons, the sentence was read to him, he requested to be allowed to place a white silk handkerchief on his breast. The request was granted. His eyes were bandaged, and the next moment a dozen rifles rang out. He received four bullets in his head and the rest in his body. His family has claimed his body, and at his request the white silk handkerchief will be handed to his wife.

The drama which ended to-day began when Bolo first came under the notice of the counter espionage service in February last year. In the summer he was requested to remove from Biarritz. In September the first direct evidence of his guilt came from America, and he was arrested. His examinations lasted till December 23.

On Feb. 5 his trial began, and on the 14th he was sentenced to death. His execution was postponed to enable him to make further statements. His counsel has told us that he did this, not in the hope of saving his life, but in order to clear his conscience.

MEMBERS OF SEAMEN'S UNION.

ASKED TO QUIT SWEDEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CHRISTIANIA, 7-50 a.m June 18.

Recd. 8 p.m. June 19.

Mr. Chambers and Captain Tupper of the Seamen's Union, after a successful Conference at Copenhagen, arranged to go to Sweden on June 13th to confer with Swedish seamen with reference to a new international federation, but on arrival at Gothenburg they were ordered to leave Sweden by the next train.

PATIA TORPEDOED BY GERMANS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 11-40 p.m. June 17.

Recd. 7-30 p.m. June 19.

The Admiralty states that a German submarine torpedoed and sank the armed mercantile cruiser Patia on 13th June. An officer and 15 men are presumed drowned.

YOUR EYE ?

Does anything trouble your Eyes? Why not write for FREE particulars of the safest, surest and most high-praised remedy for all Eye-Diseases?

HEALTH HOME, Depot 11, SAMTA, BENGAL.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BENGAL AHEAD BY 4 CRORES.

Progressive total of subscriptions to the Second Indian War Loan, as known up to 8 p.m. on 19th June, 1918, (excluding subscriptions through Post Office):—

	Rs.
Bengal	7,16,26,600
Bombay	3,21,22,500
Madras	1,09,22,300*
United Provinces	1,04,80,700
Punjab	64,94,700
Minor Administrations	52,12,800
Burma	43,86,100
Central Provinces	10,79,100
Bihar & Orissa	9,85,200
Assam	72,100
Total Rs.	14,33,82,100

* The figure for Madras reported yesterday should have been Rs. 1,02,14,200 and not Rs. 1,92,14,200.

Total amount of applications received by the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, through Post Offices in the Bombay Circle, up to 8th June, 1918, inclusive is Rs. 12,150.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

	Bombay, June 19th	Total up-to-date.
War Bonds	Rs. ..	.. Rs. 28,-25-0
Cash Certificates	„ 3,371-4	„ 42,353-12
Total ..	3,371-4 ..	71,178-12

"OLD GANG IN POLITICS."

MR. LOVAT FRASER ON PUBLIC FEELING.

In the course of a letter to the "Daily Mail" on 22nd April, dealing with the then war situation, Mr. Lovat Fraser says:—

The contemplation of these problems has a very close relation to some current controversies. Once more the champions of particular generals are raising a great deal of dust. The British public may be counselled to remember that *this war is being fought, not to "boost" generals; but to beat the Germans.* Let them look at the military situation to-day, after nearly four years of war, and ask themselves whether they are satisfied. *Germany chose an entirely new set of generals for her new offensive.* Did any obsolete swash-buckler in Germany raise so much as a whimper?

* * *

But if there is an Old Gang in the Services, still more is there an Old Gang in politics. Mr. Lloyd George's choice of Mr. Austen Chamberlain as a member of the War Cabinet is Old Gangism at its worst, and it has been almost universally condemned. Public feeling is outraged for a very simple and all-sufficient reason. Mr. Chamberlain was named by the Mesopotamia Commission as partly responsible for the advance to Baghdad, which was declared to be "an offensive movement based upon political and military miscalculations and attempted with tired and insufficient forces and inadequate preparation." Thereupon he resigned, because, as he said on July 12 of last year, "my conduct has been censured". Nine months afterwards, when the Germans are within forty miles of Calais, Mr. Lloyd George promotes him to be a member of the War Cabinet.

In more than one long analysis of the Commission's report I expressed the view that Mr. Chamberlain had been excessively blamed, and I ventured to hope that he would soon return to public service. At the India Office he did excellent work on the civil side, and we made a bad exchange when we got Mr. Montagu in his stead. But both the censure and the responsibility remain, and if there is one place to which he ought not to have been appointed it is to a seat in the War Cabinet. The reasons which should for ever exclude Mr. Asquith from any War Ministry apply with almost equal force to Mr. Chamberlain. Both have been tried in war and been found wanting. Mr. Chamberlain possesses high character but not strong character, and the public feel instinctively that he is *not a war-winner.* It is good that Lord Milner should be at the War Office, but bad that his capacity for decision should be eliminated from an already weak Cabinet. As for Lord Derby. I should not have said that diplomacy was his long suit.

While we are losing ground in France the Government are losing ground at home, and they do not seem to realise it. They have appointed a Minister of Reconstruction, *who has nominated ninety-six sub-committees,* but they will have to reconstruct themselves on a much firmer basis if they are to preserve public confidence. Such a scandal as the way in which the Lords' amendment to the Man-Power Bill with regard to the Volunteers was rushed through the House of Commons excites the profoundest misgiving about their legislative methods. Neither the Government nor the Army Council nor the Ministry of National Service had asked for "compulsory volunteering", to which there are grave economic objections, and yet the House of Commons was forced to pass an amendment which they had neither seen nor considered. The saving clause to these criticisms is that *no one wants to exchange Mr. Lloyd George for Mr. Asquith.*

Sanction has been accorded to the formation for the remaining period of the war of a mechanical transport branch of the Supply and Transport Training Establishment at Rawalpindi for the instruction of officers to fit them for employment with mechanical transport after undergoing a short course of instructions.

SURAT ARTS COLLEGE.

OPENING CEREMONY.

MR. SETALVAD ON GOOD CITIZEN SHIP.

Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, performed yesterday, at Surat, the opening ceremony of the new Arts College.

The following is the text of Mr. Setalvad's speech on the occasion:—

Mr. Malvi, members of the Sarvajanik Education Society, ladies and gentlemen:—It gives me great pleasure indeed to find myself associated with the ceremony of formally opening this new Arts College in this city. I very much wish that his Excellency the Chancellor had found it possible to come and perform the ceremony as he at one time intended to do. But, ladies and gentlemen, although he is unable personally to be present, his good wishes and sympathy are fully with you. He writes to me as follows:—

"May I ask you to convey to the citizens of Surat my very sincere regret that I am unable, owing to stress of work to fulfil my engagement to attend the starting of the Surat College. I should be very grateful if you would express to those generous gentlemen through whose beneracions this project has become possible my sincere thanks as head of the Government, to them all, for their public spirit in the cause of education. It is my most sincere hope that this College, commencing its career as it does under temporary conditions, may soon develope into a great institution which will fulfil a great educational requirement in Surat and the surrounding districts and give opportunities to many who have hitherto found it difficult to secure that instruction which will fit them to be useful citizens of their country in future years. Most sincerely I wish the college all possible success and I assure its promoters of the constant interest of Government in its career."

This is a message of great encouragement and real sympathy which I have no doubt will stimulate you all to make this college a success. Ladies and gentlemen, Mr. Malvi in his address has referred in too generous terms to the little services that I have been fortunate to render in the field of education and the work of the University in particular and to the assistance and help that I have been able to give to the project of establishing this college. I can only assure you that my work in the University as well as in other educational fields has always been a labour of love to me for I feel that every educated person is bound to re-pay in the form of public services, in however small a measure he can the debt that he owes to the country and state that have given him his education.

REAL AIM OF EDUCATION.

Ladies and gentlemen, I congratulate the society and the students of this college that they have been able to secure for their first principal a person of the attainments enthusiasm and energy of my friend Mr. Dastur under whose able guidance we can confidently look forward to a brilliant career for this college. May I venture to suggest that the real success of this college as of all colleges will depend upon those concerned, keeping steadfastly in view the real aim and purpose of college education. Such aim and purpose is not merely to fill the young minds with knowledge useful or otherwise but to train the young minds to think. There will be spread before them, in the lecture rooms, what the wisest men of all ages have accomplished in literature, in philosophy and in science. And the students must be made to appreciate anl make real to themselves what has been thought and done in the world and thus train their minds to think. True, students join a college mainly as a preparation to earn a living. But while it is necessary to earn money it must not be forgotten that good citizenship is even more important. Sir Norman Lockyer has truly said "the best education should teach us to learn how to think and how to observe and how to use our hands and eyes and brain, how to exercise the body how to become good and useful citizens and how to bear arms." The development of character, more particularly the sense of public service and civic responsibility should I venture to think, be attended to. This is the greatest need in every land and at all times, but it is more particularly important in this country at the present juncture. May I also venture to say that it is in student life outside the class room, that most men's characters are made or marred? It is here that the force of the traditions and ideals of the college exert their potent influence for good or evil. It is here that the sense of co-operation and self-sacrifice for common ends is developed or remains unroused. There is invaluable moral training in hostel life, in clubs and organisations, in shouldering responsibility, in acquiring business habits. Further the influence on character of manly sports cannot be overrated and disciplined healthy body is as great an essential as intellectual power. And I trust the cultivation of the body as well as the cultivation of the mind will be attended to in this institution.

THE GREAT WAR.

And now, ladies and gentlemen, I will make no excuse to refer to the great crisis through which the world is passing. The European War that broke out in August, 1914, has now assumed the proportions of a world-wide conflagration in which all the great democracies of the world are arrayed against the biggest autocracy. They are fighting for the freedom and liberty of mankind and in defence of civilisation and with their success is bound up the future of the human race. India has loyally done her part and her soldiers have deservedly won admiration by their heroic deeds in the various battlefields. But the time has arrived when still greater awakening has become necessary and still greater sacrifices are called for. With the phenomenal collapse of Ruussia the war has entered upon a very critical stage and the most stubborn resistance being offered by the Allies to the German Armies who want to force a decision before the great American nation is able to throw its full weight agatnst them. It is the bounden duty of every unit in the British Empire to do its utmost in this hour of the greatest need. Protected by the might of the British Navy, this country has till now luckily escaped the horrors of the war and its soil has remained inviolate. We have been able under the protection of the British Empire, to carry on uninterruptedly our peaceful avocations and we are met here to-day to add one more unit to our University system. But recent developments make it clear that we cannot count upon the continuance of such singular good fortune. German intrigue is busily at work to create a diversion in the East and at any moment we may find ourselves face to face with the possibility of invasion of this land. Ladies and gentlemen, I am not and do not want to be an alarmist. I sincerely trust and hope that such a calamity will not befall this country. But let me tell you in all seriousness the menace is a real one and it would be the highest of folly if we allowed ourselves to be deceived by a sense of false security and did not thoroughly prepare ourselves for all contingencies.

CURRENT INDIAN POLITICS.

Ladies and gentlemen, we have been demanding and rightly demanding full responsible Government within the Empire for this country within a reasonable time with an immediate substantial measure in that direction and the same has been solemnly promised to us by our Sovereign and the British Parliament. But, ladies and gentlemen, we must first do our utmost to ensure the stability and existence of the great British Empire in which we claim equal partnership for India and of those principles of freedom and liberty that we want to see applied to this country. Ladies and gentlemen, that Empire and those great principles by which we hope to uplift our country and enable her to occupy her proper place in the Empire are in danger, the motherland we so love and want to raise, our hearths, and homes, and all that we hold dear, are menaced. Under the circumstances, I say that it is the clear duty of every patriotic son of India to declare, that, sinking all differences for the moment, he will unconditionally do all that lies in his power, to defend the Empire and his country against this common danger that threatens to overwhelm all and enslave the world. When we have once succeeded in banishing the German menace and restored real liberty and peace in the world, we shall insist unceasingly and will not rest till the great principles of freedom and liberty for which this great war was waged, are applied to this country in their fullest measure. And if we play our part ungrudgingly and honourably in the defence of the Empire, if, we, Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis and other communities stand together as one nation for the defence of the Motherland in this crisis how irresistible shall we make our demand for complete responsible Government within the Empire. Ladies and gentlemen, you will agree with me that everything should for the moment be subordinated to the supreme necessity of winning the war, that it must be realised that the defence of this country and of the Empire comes first and before everything else.

THE UNIVERSITY COMPANY.

Ladies and gentlemen, I wish the professors and students of this new college to seriously consider how they can actively help and co-operate in this patriotic duty. I trust the young men who have joined this College will make up their minds to distinguish themselves by resolving to serve the Motherland by joining the University Company. The graduates and undergraduates of the University who joined the University Company last year acquitted themselves splendidly and the Military authorities spoke of their performance in eulogistic terms. A fresh company will be formed this year and I earnestly appeal to the students of all colleges to enlist in large numbers. Permit me to make a special appeal to the students of the colleges in Gujarat. These colleges supplied last year a very insignificant number. I trust Gujarat will resolve to make up for the deficiency of last year and demonstrate that it is not behind-hand in patriotic duty, Ladies and gentlemen, I am quite aware of the hardship and disadvantages under which recruits in the University Company suffered. Let me assure you that I have made strong representations and his Excellency the Chancellor has throughout readily supported me in the same, to improve the conditions in every way of the recruits enlisting themselves in the University Company and the Indian Defence Force. Let it be remembered that the students so enlisting will be called for military duty only in this country. I earnestly trust that the Principal and professors of this College will evince an active interest in the matter with the result that the students of this College will come forward enthusiastically in the defence of the Motherland. Ladies and gentlemen, I declare this College open and wish it a very useful and successful career.

SURAT'S REPUDIATION OF LORD WILLINGDON'S REMARKS.

A largely attended public meeting of the Citizens of Surat was held on Sunday the 16th at the Aryasamaj Hall with Mr. Dayabhai K. Desai in the chair. The hall was packed to the full and ladies were present. Speaker after speaker expressed their strong indignation at the insult offered to them by his Excellency. The resolution of protest was proposed by Mr. M. B. Seth, and seconded and supported by Dr. Hora and Mr. V. P. Pandit. Further resolutions on the utilisation of India's man-power and resources, and protesting against Mr. Montagu's remarks in Parliament concerning Sir S. Iyer were unanimously passed. The speakers included Mr. M. R. Vidyarthi, Mr. K. V. Mehta, Dr. Rayji, Mr. D. N. Desai and Mr. P. K. Desai.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

FRIDAY, June 21.

Exhibition of Designs of Houses for Working Classes, Improvement Trust Office, 3 to 6 p.m. (S.T.)

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-30 and 10-0.

Excelsior Theatre: The Bandman Opera Co. at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.

West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.

Empire Cinema: At 6-30, 8-15 and 10-0

Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).

Elderado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 (S. T.).

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 30	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	15 30	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	12 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	16 45
Gujarat Mail	8 25	21 0
Kathiawar 3rd class Express	7 40	21 20

BAND AT THE P.V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 13th G. I. P. Ry. Bn. will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Charbar, Muscat, Agajam, Linga, Dubai, Bunder-Abbas, Bahrain, Bushire and Pasni will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Saturday the 22nd June, 1918. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6-30 p.m. on that day.

DONATION TO SOCIAL SERVICE.

The Social Service League have received a sum of Rs. 50 from Rao Saheb Anantrao W. Shete, J.P., to be spent in helping poor and destitute families belonging to "Twastakasar" community. Applications for help from the needy members of the community should be sent to the Secretaries, Social Service League, Bombay.

ARCHITECTURAL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

A lecture of "Land Valuation" will be delivered by Mr. W. A. Chambers F.R.I.B.A. at the Sir J. J. School of Art Bombay this evening at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.), when members of the Association will be present. Members can bring with them their friends and guests.

THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.

Mr. Cowasji Anklesaria will lecture in Gujarati at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort) this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Subject:—"Zoroastrianism in the Light of Theosophy." The Lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

WHIST DRIVE.

A Whist Drive arranged by the Hon. Secretary of the Catholic Library was held in the Library Hall, Cavel Street on Monday night. A few who had booked did not attend, but there were sufficient present to make up fifteen tables, and a pleasant game resulted. The prize winners were: Ladies—Mrs. Iris Marsh of Bina and Miss C. Pereira; gentlemen—Mr. D. G. Rebello and Mr. N. F. St. Anne. Boobie Prize to Mrs. C. St. Anne and Mr. J. S. Pinto. These Prizes were given away by Mrs. Ellen Chaves of Cavel.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

The new programme, which commences to-night at the Palace of Varieties, should draw full houses. The great attraction is a screamingly funny comedy entitled "A Military Mad," which will be produced by Miss Nora Moore and acted by her and other talented artists, including the well-known soubrette and classical dancer Miss Eileen Grace, whose fine singing and dancing have made her a great favourite with the theatre-going public of Bombay. The comedy is replete with fine songs, tuneful melodies and funny situations, and the amusement-loving public of Bombay should take an early opportunity of seeing it.

Official and Personal.

Lord Ronaldshay arrives at Calcutta from Darjeeling on the twenty-second and will proceed to Simla for about a week.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore will on the 24th receive a deputation of the leaders of non-Brahmin Hindus and Mussalmans regarding the question of the introduction of commercial (?) representation in the public services and bodies in the State.

The internment Advisory Committee composed of Sir Narayan Chandavarkar of Bombay and Justice Beachcroft commenced their sittings in Calcutta on Monday.

A telegram received from England states Mr. Gaupatrao Sakharam Rajadhyaksha, son of Rao Bahadur S. V. Rajadhyaksha, Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Bombay and formerly of the Elphinstone College, Bombay, has passed the Cambridge Sciences Tripos in Class I with Honours.

Captain his Highness the Nawab Saheb of Sachin has now returned to Bombay from Poona and is under the treatment of Major Hamilton, I.M.S. His Highness's health is improving and is making satisfactory progress.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, 20th June, 1918.

THE COMING ISSUE.

The uncertainty which for some time shrouded the immediate fate of the joint "report" of Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford on Indian reforms, was dispelled when the Secretary of State announced in the House of Commons that the Government had decided to present it to Parliament as soon as sufficient copies were available in India and in England,—which would be, it was mentioned, at the end of June approximately. This decision was come to, we are further told, "so as to afford the opportunity for public discussion promised in the August announcement, and so that in coming to their final decision the Government may have the advantage of considering any suggestions to which its publication may give rise." On the whole, this must be regarded as a wise step. Mr. Montagu's scheme, —to use the shorter and more popular description,—is by way of being a dark horse, and it will be necessary for the proposals and principles which it may embody to be carefully and closely scrutinised from the Indian point of view. Had the Home Government,—meaning, we fancy, the War Cabinet,—committed themselves, as at one time seemed likely, one way or the other, respecting the scheme, it would have involved an unnecessary complication, inasmuch as public opinion would have had to concern itself not with a frankly tentative and provisional scheme but with one bearing the *imprimatur* of the Cabinet, and the conclusions of the Cabinet would in that case, in the very nature of things, have been arrived at prematurely. Now that they will have the advantage of full public discussion of the proposals before making up their minds, there should be the less occasion, —as there will later on be the less excuse,—for blunder.

The Cabinet's decision, however, throws corresponding responsibility on Indian national leaders, and the country generally, to discharge the duty of criticism with patience, deliberation, effectiveness and, above all, with firm and unyielding adherence to the principles laid down in the Congress-League scheme. As Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer remarked, in the course of his thoughtful speech at the Home Rule Day celebration in Madras on Sunday last:

> "Whatever be the proposals that may emanate from Mr. Montagu, they will be examined, I am confident, by every public man in this land in the light of the Congress-League scheme, tested by it as by a touchstone, and their utility, their efficacy and their possibilities of sure and inevitable advance towards the final goal of responsible Government examined with constant and unhesitating reference to the fundamental positions asserted by and implied in our scheme, and just as we have courted and not run away from criticism, we shall subject the proposals of the Secretary of State to the same unflinching and careful scrutiny."

That result may confidently be expected to follow from the deliberations of the special joint session of the Congress and the Moslem League, which will be held specifically for the purpose of declaring the mind of the country, and formulating an authoritative verdict, on the scheme.

THE QUESTION OF PASSPORTS.

The London correspondent of "New India" quotes an appeal from Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, published in the "Herald" in mail week, for a reconsideration by the Home Government of their order cancelling the passports of the Home Rule deputation. That unfortunate decision, he points out,

> "will not allay agitation, will only increase it in India, will put difficulties in the way of Mr. Montagu's proposals; and, at the same time, it deprives the British working-class leaders of the chance of hearing India's case first-hand, and of exercising their own judgment upon this critical matter of Imperial politics."

Mr. Macdonald concludes by urging that the deputation should be allowed to proceed to England as "it will help Mr. Montagu, even if it criticises his proposals; it will help India; it will help this country." To which we may add the following passage, touching on the same question, from Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer's last speech:

> "One matter for regret, however, is that in the discussions in the Press, and on the platform, and in private that will go on, our side is not represented in England. But I hope that now at least that wrong will be redressed and opportunity afforded for the representation of both sides."

The issue could hardly have been put with greater restraint. Lord Chelmsford pledged himself on behalf of his Government, a long time ago, to afford proper facilities to Indian national deputations proceeding to England in connection with Mr. Montagu's reform scheme, and we know that in their recent action the War Cabinet went over the head of the Government of India. The time has come, however, for his Excellency to redeem his promise, and it is not likely that Curzon, Milner and Co. will persist in their folly if the Viceroy and Government of India intimate firmly that his Excellency's promise must be kept. An early and spontaneous announcement on the subject should go far to mitigate the mischief that has been wrought.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS MORALITY.

On the last occasion on which we commented on mysterious operations of the Excise authorities in Bombay in regard to liquor contracts, we referred to the unsatisfactory character of the general treatment of the Uran distillers and the relations of Mr. MacDonald, the Assistant-Commissioner of Excise, with them, as to which we promised some further comment. It appears to us, for one thing, that Mr. MacDonald has been given too free a hand in this matter. His opinions and recommendations seem to be accepted without question by higher authority, and, in view of the revelations to which we have already given publicity in these columns, regarding the conditions under which he has bestowed so much favour,—at the public expense!—on Messrs. Carew & Co., it is evident that the whole of his operations require revision by some impartial authority, if justice is to be done to these Uran distillers, who have been so unconscionably left in the lurch by a Government whose purpose they served for so many years. It would be interesting to know what enquiry Government,—or Mr. MacDonald,—instituted to satisfy itself that the rates charged by the Uran distillers were high. The latter, as we are informed, were anxious to convince Government with facts and figures that the rates charged by them were not high and that the notion that they made enormous illegitimate profits, —an allegation clearly disproved by the Carew contract,—was the product only of official imagination; but they were refused any opportunity to state their case. They asked for an interview with the Revenue Member, but it was refused. They were unable to get beyond Mr. MacDonald, who was evidently determined not to be convinced or to be turned aside from the intention to favour Messrs. Carew & Co.

Is this a fair or a proper way of treating people on whom the Government had depended for so many years, and without whom it could not have got along? It must not be forgotten that these Uran distillers sank considerable capital in meeting the requirements of Government, only to find a few years after that the distilleries erected by them in accordance with those requirements are to be "scrapped." We are informed that in 1912, when Government refused to renew the licences unless the distilleries were improved and enlarged and brought up to the standard they required, two of the distillers who were hesitating as to whether they should combine and build a new distillery, were induced to invest new capital in such an enterprise by the persuasions of Mr. MacDonald, who effusively assured them they had nothing to fear. Seven years after, it is from Mr. MacDonald, that they learn of the decision of Government to build their own central distillery and the refusal to grant the Uran distillers any co-operation. The latter, of course, are at the mercy of Government. In ordinary business relationship and transactions they would have been able to protect themselves, and very ugly phraseology would have been applied to what amounts, on the face of it, to a breach of understanding.

Here is another example of Mr. MacDonald's ideas of fair dealing, which has been supplied to us. Last year, a few days before the end of March, Mr. MacDonald called the distillers to his office and informed them of the decision of Government to build a central distillery at Deolali. At the same time he offered them a contract for a period of nine years at 14 annas and 15 annas per proof gallon, so long as the proposed new central distillery was not ready for active operations. This new policy was to date from April 1st 1917—a few days after the interview. The distillers firmly refused to accept these proposals and expressed their willingness rather to close their distilleries as from April 1st, 1917, without prejudice to their claim to compensation. Considerably taken aback, and unprepared for such an emergency, Mr. MacDonald made a moving appeal to the distillers not to carry out their threat, emphasising the embarrassment that would be caused to Government, and assured them, as we are specifically informed, that, if they did not close their distilleries and would supply at the rate offered, Government would take the matter into consideration when reviewing their case. Was this not a practical undertaking? Is Mr. MacDonald prepared to deny it? The distillers were moved by this appeal and the assurance given to assent to the course proposed, and Mr. MacDonald utilised the time gained, not to reconsider their case, as they had a right to expect, but to devise means for throwing them overboard at the end of the year, during which they supplied liquor at a rate which, we are assured, involved them in actual loss! The whole story of the transactions and operations of the Excise Department in this matter place it in a most unfavourable light. The conclusion is inevitable that a grave injustice has been done to men who have deserved well of Government and that something very like "sharp practice" has been employed, in the name of Government, by an official whose operations seem to receive only the most perfunctory supervision. We must impress upon the Government of Bombay the need of reviewing the whole matter and doing something to relieve themselves of the charge of unfair dealing.

Notes of the Day.

Two Versions.

The papers to hand by the last English mail serve to expose a rather pretty episode. On April 16th last was issued from Simla, it will be recollected, the now notorious communiqué regarding the cancelling of the passports of the Home Rule deputation. It was presented to the public with the following introductory paragraph:

> "In connection with the recent decision of his Majesty's Government that passports must be refused to Home Rule and Congress delegates wishing to proceed to England, *the following communication received from the Secretary of State is published for general information.*" (Our italics.)

The self-same "communication," one finds, was thus served up in the "Times" of April 18th:

> *"The following announcement has been made in India by the Government of India."* (Our italics.)

A Curious Omission.

The "Times" proceeded to quote the communiqué of the Government of India but left out the words "received from the Secretary of State" in the introductory paragraph which we have quoted above, making it end thus—"the following communication is published for general information." The "Secretary of State" in the Simla message did not, of course, refer to Mr. Montagu, who was himself in Simla at the time, but to Mr. Fisher. The point to note is that the whole suggestion conveyed to the public mind by the Simla message was that the authority behind the "communication" was that of the Home Government, which was in fact the case. As the "announcement" however, was presented to the British public through the "Times," the inevitable impression produced on their minds must have been that it was the Government of India who were responsible for it. The text of the communiqué was identical in both cases, but the suggestion of its authorship, and the authority behind it, as conveyed to the public mind respectively in India and Great Britain, was entirely various!

Women's Education in Mysore.

At the sitting of the Mysore Economic Conference on Monday, the recommendations of the Education Committee regarding the remodelling of women's education in the State came up for consideration. The committee, it is reported, has recommended *inter alia* that vernacular should be the medium of instruction for women and that the curriculum of studies should be different from that of the boys. It is not clear whether the committee is of opinion that vernacular should be the medium of instruction in the case of women alone or that it should be applicable to men also and whether it felt itself precluded from making such a general recommendation by the nature of its present enquiry. The opposition to this recommendation came from a lady—Mrs. K. D. Rukminiamma—who is one of the first two women graduates in Mysore. This lady, after serving for a number of years as an assistant in the Mysore Maharani's College for Women, is now the Principal of that Institution and is also a fellow of Prof. Karve's Women's University. She was one of the signatories to the All-India Women's representation to the Secretary of State on the subject of political reforms and she has taken an active interest in all questions affecting the welfare of women in the State. Her objection to the recommendation seems to have been mainly based on the fear that the vernacular would retard women's education, and she therefore pleaded vigorously for the continuation of the present system, of which she herself is one of the first products.

Public Opinion and the Vernaculars.

One could understand the force of the objection if Mrs. Rukminiamma had put it on the ground of differentiation between men and women in this respect. If a foreign language is to be tolerated as the medium of instruction in the case of men, it is absurd to contend that women alone should be brought up on the vernaculars. The position in British India is rather different in this respect and the movement is towards making the vernaculars the media of instruction for both men and women alike. No distinctions on the score of sex or otherwise are to be permitted and the movement has therefore come to command the respect of all thoughtful men and women. It will be noted that at the recent Bombay Educational Conference, considerable importance was attached to the question and public opinion is rapidly veering round, in favour of the vernaculars. The committee's other recommendation, regarding the curriculum, is somewhat reactionary and such as one might easily resent. In the present state of Indian social organisation, it is undoubtedly true that a uniform system of education for men and women alike is not needed, and some distinction in the curricula becomes inevitable if Indian women are to be brought up suitably in their great traditions of the past. As Sir Rabindranath Tagore has observed in his book "Nationalism," woman's mission in India is different from that of her Western sister.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT IN INDIA.

"THE NEW STATESMAN'S" SUGGESTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON. 7-20 p.m. June 15.
Recd. 1-5 a.m. June 20.

An article in "The New Statesman" reviewing the various publications, remarks, that Indian Nationalists no more than Civil Servants have yet adequately grappled with the problem of how to introduce responsible Government gradually. The Nationalists have laid stress on increasing more and more the proportion of appointments held by Indians and on simultaneously increasing the power and proportion of elected members in the Viceregal and Provincial Councils, but these things bring India no nearer to responsible Government. What Mr. Montagu has to contrive is some way to approach by successive steps the goal of handing over the Indian administration to Ministers genuinely controlling their own departments and liable to removal from office if they forfeit the confidence of the legislature. This is what Government has pledged itself to advance to gradually and at its own time. It is for this advance that Mr. Montagu has now to propose the immediately practicable steps.

The writer of the article favours a solution by which the administration of every province should forthwith be divided into two parts with distinct departments and budgets. One part comprising those branches which cannot immediately be handed over would remain as at present and the other including Health, Education and Public Works would be placed under members of council chosen by the Lieutenant-Governor from the majority in the Legislative Assembly. This method of approach would not be a sham, but gradually increasing the trial of the real thing.

SURG.-GENL. BABTIE,

REAPPOINTMENT DEFENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17, 5-55 p.m.
Recd. 1-5 a.m., June 20.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Alden, Mr. MacPherson stated that Surgeon General Babtie had not been appointed Medical Adviser to the Adjutant-General. He was at present Inspector of Medical Services for such duties as he might occasionally be directed to carry out. He had wide experience and intimate knowledge of everything connected with the army medical services. The Mesopotamia Commission far from censuring Surgeon-General Babtie recommended him for re-employment.

BOMBAY RENT ACT.—II*

A POPULAR EXPOSITION.

RIGHTS OF TENANTS.

"Premises" denote any building or part thereof let seperately for any purpose whatever, including any land let therewith. Thus the Act will apply to any building, no matter whether it be private residence, a motor garage, a bullock stable or a cinema theatre. Recently there was a somewhat acrimonious correspondence in the columns of this paper and the veterinary expert of Wellington Mews confidently opined that the Act would not apply in the case of stables. In view of the explicit and plain wording of the Act "for any purpose whatever" it would be interesting to know how he would manage to get over these words. We had been promised an interesting law suit but none such has, as yet, come on for hearing. Perhaps he has been better advised now.

"Premises" also include any land let separately for the purpose of being used principally for business or trade. The word "premises" thus includes all vacant land, whether used for storing, manufacturing or exhibiting goods or shows so long as it is used pricipally for business or trade.

The word "premises" does not include a room in a hotel or boarding house as the relation of the keeper of an hotel or boarding house and a boarder is different from that of landlord and tenant. But the exemption in case of such hotels and boarding houses could apply only as between the hotel or the boarding-house keeper and his boarder and not as between the proprietor of a hotel or boarding-house and his landlord. In the latter case, there is no doubt that the ordinary law of landlord and tenant would prevail and the provisions of the Rent Act would necessarily apply. "Landlord" includes not only the owner of the premises, but all such persons who, for the time being, would be entitled to receive rents. Thus a tenant would be the landlord with reference to his sub-tenant. Similarly "tenant" includes all persons liable to pay rent and all persons deriving title under a tenant.

Restriction on raising rent.

Section 3 prohibits the raising of rent above the "Standard", and expressly provides that any increase over the standard rent shall be irrecoverable, *notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary.* It would seem as if too much stress cannot be laid on the words italicised. The restriction on raising rent operates as from 1st January, 1918, and therefore the tenant is not only entitled to claim to pay the standard rent from the passing of the Act but as from January 1918. If the rent has already been paid, the difference between the amount paid and the standard rent can be recovered by a separate suit or deducted from the accruing rent, provided this is done within six months from the date of payment or, if paid, before the commencement of the Act (10 April 1918), within six months after it came in force. In other words, six months is the period of limitation for filing a suit in Court or deducting the excess out of Court. The restriction however does not apply to any periodical increment accruing due under any agreement entered into before 1st January, 1916, or to any lease entered into before the Act for a period of ten years or upwards and subsisting at the said date. For the purposes of this section, rent shall be deemed to accrue from day to day and will therefore be apportioned for broken periods of the month, whenever necessary.

Under this head, it would be convenient to discuss whether in cases where standard rent would exceed the present rent, the landlord could claim the same without any prior notice. The better opinion seems to be that he could, as in all cases, the Act has now substituted a statutory contract for the private agreement of parties, and just as the tenant could refuse to pay anything in excess of the standard rent, the landlord would be equally entitled to claim standard rent as from the date of the beginning of the Act. However, it has been contended by some that this position is untenable on account of section 14 which runs thus:—

"Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to entitle a landlord to increase the rent of any premises in any case in which he would not be entitled to do so if this Act had not been passed."

Before the Act, it is clear that a landlord could not have enhanced the rent without the tenant consenting to the increase, and it is therefore argued that if the Standard Rent be in excess of the present rent, the landlord cannot now increase it. But even if the plea of a statutory contract were to fail, the result would be just the same, though obtained by a circuitous method. The landlord would give notice to vacate and if the tenant wanted to continue in possession he would have to aver his willingness to pay standard rent, which is a *sine qua non* under section 9. It is therefore desirable in all such cases to aver one's willingness to pay Standard Rent immediately it is asked for, so as to save the costs of an unnecessary ejectment proceeding.

Improvements.

Section (4) empowers the landlord to claim by way of increase over the standard rent 10 per cent. on the amount expended by him on the improvement or structural alterations of any premises after 1st January 1916 and during the continuance of the Act. But this increase will be specially confined to the above two contingencies. The case of ordinary repairs or decorations is not covered by this section. The Act is quite recent and therefore necessarily barren of authoritative rulings, and consequently in all doubtful cases it would be safer and more desirable to seek the opinion of the Court by resisting the landlord's claim where it is sought to be ex-

(Continued on page 8.)

*The first part of this exposition appeared in our issue of the 17th instant.

AUSTRIANS EVERYWHERE STOPPED.

FAILURE OF OFFENSIVE CONFIRMED.

SPLENDID RESISTANCE IN BRITISH SECTOR.

The enemy is everywhere stopped by the Allied counter-attacks and at some points bloodily repulsed. The failure of the Austrian offensive in the mountains is now confirmed and the Italians have every prospect of restoring the position on the Piave, where alone the enemy secured some success.

There was continued artillery activity in the Chateau-Thierry region and on the Marne front. It was also fairly lively north-west of Montdidier and between Montdidier and the Aisne.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18, 5-35 p.m.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., June 19.

The latest news to-day is that the Austrians have thrown fourteen bridges across the Piave and gained about two-thirds of the Montello heights. The Allies, however, have plenty of reserves in the Montello region.

VIOLENT BATTLE ALONG PIAVE.

ATTACKS FROM FOSSALTA TO CAPOSILE SANGUINARILY REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Recd. 10-45 p.m., June 19.
LONDON, June 18, 7-50 p.m.

An Italian official communiqué says: The violence of the battle somewhat decreased on the mountain front, but it is increasing along the Piave. The enemy's renewed attempts opposite Maserada and Candelu to establish new openings on the right bank of the river on Monday were sanguinarily repulsed.

The struggle raged unceasingly from Fossalta to Caposile and formidable attacks alternated with counter-attacks. The beginnings of vigorous advances were crushed or arrested and the struggle was only suspended late in the night.

The Italians were strenuously tried, but the enemy was unable to increase the short depth of strip of ground in which fighting has been raging for four days. We took 1,550 prisoners. Our airmen tirelessly participated in the battle effectively, notwithstanding heavy rain.

ATTACKS HELD UP IN MONTELLO REGION.

On the northern edge of Montello we strengthened our occupation as far as Casaserena. The enemy from the north-eastern salient of the Mount delivered two attacks. The first was arrested eastward of the line north-eastward of Giavera. The second was held up immediately southward of San-Mauro-San-Andrea railway.

Partial attacks in the Grappa region were repulsed. Successful coups-de-main were carried out and a hundred prisoners taken. Enemy thrusts at the end of the Brenta valley and eastward of Frenzela valley were promptly arrested.

On the eastern margin of the Asiago plateau we wrested from the enemy Razea-pizzo and the heights south-eastward of Sasso, taking 300 prisoners. We and the French in a strong attack gained ground on the spur of Costalunga, taking prisoners.

The British further west took numerous other prisoners.

SPLENDID DETERMINATION OF ALLIED TROOPS.

The bearing of the Italian and Allied troops was admirable. From Stelvio to the sea every man understood that the enemy absolutely must not pass and every defender of Grappa felt that each yard of the historic mountain was sacred to his native land. To all of our own and Allied may be assigned the particular merit in breaking the first impetus of the onslaught.

AUSTRIANS ACROSS THE PIAVE.

THEIR RISKY POSITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 12 noon, June 19.

Reuter's correspondent at the Italian Headquarters points out that unless the Austrians can establish solid bridgeheads where they crossed the Piave and get their guns over, especially on to the small section of Montello, which they still hold, probably the only result of their crossing will be that they will become prisoners.

ANGLO-ITALIAN CAMARANDERIE.

A BRILLIANT EPISODE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 19, 7-15 a.m.
Recd. 1-5 a.m., June 20.

Reuter's correspondent at Italian headquarters telegraphing on 17th June says: One of the most successful features of the organization of the Italian army consists in wise distribution and rapid handling of reserves. This was illustrated in a brilliant feat in the British sector, which further testified to the splendid Anglo-Italian camaraderie. The British defenders in a certain position were ordered to retire with a view to straightening the salient. A small detachment left on the crest of a mountain 3,000 feet high to cover the withdrawal. The Austrians tried to overwhelm the detachment, but the latter though almost completely surrounded and outnumbered tenfold, held the enemy at bay.

The commander of a detachment of Alpini on the left of the detachment decided on his own initiative to attempt to rescue the British. The question was whether the Alpini would be able to arrive in time to find the defenders alive. The commander of the Alpini said to his men: "We should be too late if any but British bulldogs were defending the position and any but Alpini chamois rushing to the rescue." The Italians thereupon dashed for ward, shouting "Viva Inghilterra" and were received by the British with cheers for Italy. The Austrians were surprised and wavered. The commander of the British detachment leapt from the trench and ordered the charge, whereupon the Austrians withdrew in the face of the attack on the front and the flank.

"OFFENSIVE-DEFENSIVE."

MASTERLY ITALIAN METHOD RESISTANCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 19, 6 a.m.
Recd. 1- 5a.m., June 20.

Mr. Warner Allen telegraphing from the Italian front on 17th June says: The enemy is pushing up reserves to the Piave, wherealong he has obtained a limited success. The moment has come for reserves to play the part. The Italians in this have the advantage. They hold the interior lines with great roads to the plain for concentration of troops and are admirably provided with motor transport. The Italians have adopted the masterly method of "Offensive defensive." Every enemy advance is followed by a counterattack pushed home very rapidly and decisively. In several cases batteries have been recovered and prisoners released by the speed of the counterattack.

MONTELLO HELD BY BRITISH TROOPS.

HEROIC DEEDS OF A CYCLIST DETATCHMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, 7-15 a.m. June 19.
Recd. 1-5 a.m. June 20.

Reuter's correspondent with Italian Headquarters telegraphing on 18th June says: Montello, the oval-shaped chain of hills, which is the hinge of the Austrian offensive, has been occupied for several months by the British who came to Italy under General Plumer. The British division occupies the southwestern ridges of the Asiago plateau with the French on their right. The British after reconquering the advanced positions momentarily abandoned on Saturday morning with a view to strengthening the line, not merely resisted all Austrian attempts but gallantly counter-attacked in a fashion that caused a Italian superior officer to remark "They are slamming the gates of Italy in the face of the invader."

A detachment of British cyclists accomplished heroic deeds. They were changing position and moving along a sunken road parallel to the front and suddenly ran into a vastly superior Austrian contingent barring the way. Instead of fleeing they dismounted and advanced with fixed bayonets. Simultaneously the Austrians were ordered to charge and the two waves of bayonets clashed. A terrific fight ensued but the splendid physique and undaunted courage of the British cyclists proved too much for the Austrians, who fled discarding their rifles. The British pursuing them captured many rifles and prisoners.

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., June 19.

M. Marcel Hutin declares that the question of Japanese intervention is taking a good turn.

ACTIVITY ON AISNE FRONT.

FRENCH POSITION IMPROVED.

32 ENEMY AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 1-40 a.m. June 19.
Recd. 0-10 a.m. June 20.

Last night's French communiqué said: Artillery activity was fairly lively north-west of Montdidier and also between Montdidier and the Aisne.

We carried out a local attack south of Valsey, improving our positions and taking a hundred prisoners and machine-guns. A German raid was repulsed in the region of Avocourt.

During the past five days 32 enemy aeroplanes had been brought down by anti-aircraft guns. Twenty-two tons of bombs have been dropped on railway stations at Soissons, Roye, Nesles and Chaulnes.

BRITISH RAID NORTH OF LENS

25 GERMAN AEROPLANES DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 10-0 p.m. June 18.
Recd. 0-10 a.m. June 20.

In last night's communiqué Sir D. Haig says: We carried out a successful raid on the evening of 17th June northward of Lens.

We raided southward of Hulluch in the morning of 18th June and captured several prisoners after strong fighting.

With regard to aviation Sir D. Haig says: Enemy machines were active on the 17th on the northern portion of the British front. There were many air-combats. We destroyed 25 aeroplanes and drove down three. We dropped 20 tons of bombs on rail-stations, junctions, dumps and aerodromes in day-time and nine tons during night. Five British machines are missing.

CONTINUED ARTILLERY ACTIVITY IN CHATEAU-THIERRY REGION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 1-40 a.m. June 19.
Recd. 0-10 a.m. June 20.

An American official communiqué says: There was continued artillery activity in the Chateau-Thierry region and also on the Marne front. Our patrols crossed the Marne on the night of 17th June and secured prisoners.

EIGHTY THOUSAND GERMANS PUT OUT OF ACTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., June 19.

Paris.—M. Tardieu, French High Commissioner to the United States, has returned from the front. He states that nearly 80,000 Germans were put out of action in the offensive between Montdidier and Noyon.

SUCCESSFUL LOCAL OPERATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18, 4-5 p.m.
Recd. 12 noon, June 19.

A French communiqué says southward of the Aisne we successfully carried out a local operation, south of Ambleny and east of Mont Gobert, where we took 100 prisoners. Between the Ourcq and the Marne our patrols took some prisoners. The night was quiet elsewhere.

"INTERNATIONAL IMPERIALISM ON ALL FRONTS."

KORNILOFF AND KALEDIN ACTIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 3-0 a.m. June 18.
Recd. 7-30 p.m. June 19.

The Press Bureau issues a Russian wireless message saying:—"All Russian Central Executive Committee in a resolution dated 14th June declares it is being attacked by international imperialism on all fronts and co-adjutors thereof in Russia. It therefore expels from the Committee representatives of revolutionary Socialists, also the Right and Centre and Mensheviks, and recommends their expulsion from local Soviets because of the organised armed revolt in conjunction with Kaledin and Korniloff in Don and Dutoff in the Urals and at Sejoff, Khorvat and Koltchak in Siberia, and lately of the revolt of the Czech-Slovaks and Blunk band.

WRECK OF KONINGIN REGENTES.

BRITISH AND GERMAN INSPECTING OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

THE HAGUE, June 18.
Recd. 0-10 a.m. June 20.

The British Naval Commander who is on board the tugboat Zeeland which is proceeding to examine the wreck of the Koningin Regentes, is an interned officer, while the German Naval Officer is one of the German prisoners accommodated in Holland.

"OUR TROOPS NEVER MORE READY."

MR BONAR LAW REVIEWS SITUATION.

NEW VOTE OF CREDIT FOR 500 MILLIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18, 5-35 p.m.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., June 19.

Mr. Bonar Law speaking in the House of Commons, moving the Vote of Credit of five hundred millions sterling, recalled that the vote moved on 7th March was for six hundred millions. The estimated expenditure for sixty-nine days to the 8th June had been 482 millions, while actually the expenditure had been 9½ millions less. While it would be unsafe to rely on the diminution throughout the year he considered that the estimate might be taken as an indication of the general position.

After mentioning that the possibilities of the country's production had nearly reached the maximum, Mr. Bonar Law said that the loans to Allies and Dominions during the sixty-nine days under review showed a reduction from the estimate of £16,460,000. The total debt due by the Allies to Britain was 1,370 million, while the Dominions owed 206 millions.

FAILURE OF AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE.

Reviewing the general situation, he agreed with the enemy's belief that any Austrian success in Italy would have far reaching results in France, but up to the present the Austrian offensive had failed. (Cheers). After paying a tribute to the tenacity and courage of the Italians, Mr. Bonar Law said the Italian command was perfectly confident and did not fear the result.

The Allies had given a great deal of ground in France in the past three months, but the enemy had not attained any of his well-known strategic objects. (Cheers). "There is clear and increasing evidence in the German press that the German people are becoming disappointed with the success attained." He was sure that Britain's anxiety three months ago would have been less if it had been possible to foresee the present position.

BATTLE PHASES.

We must regard the struggle in light of phases. The first blow on 21st March was undoubtedly an enemy success. The first phase of the battle of the Lys was also a great German success, but on the contrary the intense enemy attack on the Third Army before Arras resulted in a complete British victory, in which immense losses were inflicted on the enemy. The same was true of the later phase of the battle of the Lys, where after repeated attempts the enemy was unable to overcome British resistance. We could legitimately claim that as a British victory.

ENEMY FAILURE ON NOYON FRONT.

The first attack on the French was a great enemy victory, but the recent immense attack entirely failed. These attacks, which were most the deadly and most threatening of the war, immediately had important far-reaching results, which he hoped in the end would prove decisively important. One resulted in the unity of command. Everybody who had followed the conflict would realise that the results justified the change. (Cheers).

This long-continued battle must be a question of reserves and the Allied great source was in America. The enemy had not succeeded in his aim to use up the Allied reserves before they could be reinforced from America. (Loud cheers). He wished it was possible to tell the House the number of troops sent from Britain to strengthen our own forces since 21st March. It was a large number. The strain of necessity rendered possible what seemed impossible.

AMERICAN REINFORCEMENTS.

"American troops are not coming. They have come." (Loud Cheers). "America is not coming into war. She is in it (renewed cheers) and American troops have justified everybody's high hopes as regards their fighting quality." In this connection Mr. Bonar Law quoted an extract from the minutes of the last Supreme War Council. "Thanks to the prompt and cordial co-operation of the President of the United States arrangements which have been set afoot for transportation and brigading of American troops will render it impossible for the enemy to gain a victory by wearing out Allied reserves before he has exhausted his own." (Loud cheers).

TRIBUTE TO AIR SERVICE.

Mr. Bonar Law said that the presence of Dominion's representatives and discussions with them reminded him of the serious pre-occupation when they were here a year ago. He referred to the difference between the air and submarine situations then and now. He wished it were possible to tabulate for general notice not only of the people of this country, but of the whole world the magnificence of the British air effort. (Cheers). There was no branch of which we had greater reason to be proud. (Cheers). It was almost universally felt that our air force was the best in all theatres.

FAILURE OF SUBMARINISM.

The submarine menace would probably still cause privation to the country, but for the first time in April—and the same was true in May, of which figures would be published immediately—the world construction of ships exceeded the destruction of ships. (Cheers).

THE NEXT BLOW.

Therefore, there was no chance that could humanly be foreseen that Britain could be starved into submission.

This had an important effect on the military position. The German conviction that America could not possibly bring resources into the struggle soon enough seriously to affect the result had proved a mistaken one. (Cheers). The troops which had already come and were pouring in monthly had reached a figure which even a month or two ago we would have thought absolutely impossible. (Cheers). Inflow of American troops was the great fact of this year and it ought to be the decisive fact in the whole war. (Cheers.)

Regarding the present military situation a new blow was coming soon, but it was impossible to say where. All information received showed that in spite of all sufferings and hardships the morale of our troops had been never higher than to-day and they were never more ready to face the enemy. (Cheers). Mr. Bonar Law next paid a tribute to the French soldiers and the splendid spirit of the French people.

The result must always be uncertain, but those responsible and best competent to judge viewed the future without alarm. But, if within three months the enemy did not secure any of his well known strategic objects his campaign would have proved the most disastrous campaign in which he had engaged in spite of his victories hitherto.

THE NEXT FEW CRITICAL WEEKS.

Concluding, Mr. Bonar Law said:—The future of the country and the world depends on the next few weeks. It depends firstly on our and Allied troops, but also on those at home. It is for us to bear our share of the strain thrown upon us, as the soldiers have borne and will bear theirs, with confidence and hope." (Loud cheers.)

MR. ASQUITH ASKS FOR MORE IMFORMATION.

DECLARATION OF SYMPATHY WITH RUSSIA DEMANDED.

LATER.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith, who followed Mr. Bonar Law, paid a tribute to the constant and undaunted temper of the nation. He urged that it was in the interests of Allied cause that full authoritative information as regards the progress of the campaign should be given from time to time and asked for information as regards the operations in Palestine, Mesopotamia and Salonika and the collapse of Russia.

INTIMATE ALLIANCE WITH RUSSIA.

We could not close our eyes to what was going on in Russia nor its future relations to the Allied cause. He was not disposed to wipe Russia off the slate or treat her as non-existent or assume the attitude that she must stew in her own juice. That policy would be fatal short-sightedness. Mr. Asquith advocated the building up of a relationship of intimate alliance with Russia with all the resources of diplomacy and if need be with naval and military assistance. Russia stood to gain more by a German defeat than anyone of the separate members of the alliance. Mr. Asquith urged that it should be stated publicly that we were as anxious as ever to have Russia on our side and an assurance should be given to the great Russian democracy that they hand our sympathy in the present anxieties and turmoil.

APPOINTMENT OF GENERALISSIMO.

As regards the appointment of a generalissimo they were perfectly certain that if unity command was necessary there was no soldier in the whole of Allied forces to whom they could give more trusting or complete confidence than to the illustrious General Foch. Mr. Asquith asked for assurances that measures were being taken to replace the wastage of combatants and also to improve means of communication as the enemy's example, enabling him to move divisions in an incredibly short time by night, had been a lesson to us. Finally Mr. Asquith reiterated the firmest belief not only the goodness but in the eventual triumph of the Allied cause.

TRIBUTE TO ITALIAN HEROISM.

Mr. Whyte contributed to the debate a glowing tribute upon the vast and glorious effort that the Italian people had put forth and urged that greater publicity should be given as regards our unquestioning appreciation of that effort.

Replying to Mr. Holt, Mr. Bonar Law indicated that Government would at a later pe the firmest belief not only in the goodness debate.

VOTE ADOPTED WITHOUT DIVISION.

LATER.

In the House of Commons, the vote of credit was adopted without a division.

GERMANY'S NEW CLAIM.

MORE DEMANDS FROM RUSSIA.

MOBILISATION OF PEASANTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 7-30 p.m. June 19.

A wireless Russian official message says: Tchitcherin has sent to General Joffre communications stating that the military authorities in the Voronezh region report that the German command proposed new boundary negotiations thereon with the Russian command but they did not result in agreement. Germans on 15th June started an offensive in the regions of Varniska and Rostoy, and are also advancing to-day in Vetluisk region.

Juveneff has issued a proclamation addressed to all, on behalf of the Reoples' Commissaries of War ordering the mobilisation of peasants who are unemployed and others born from 1893 to 1897, inclusive of those residing in 51 specified districts of 12 provinces and territories of Siberian and Orenburg cossack troops. Accepted men will remain on active service six months and will be fed, clothed and paid on terms of the Red Army.

AUSTRALIA'S PRICE FOR LIBERTY.

NEED FOR CONTROL OF NEW GUINEA.

ITS KEY-POSITION AS CALAIS TO ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., June 19.

Mr. Hughes in an interview said "Australia has paid and is paying the price of liberty. She will not falter: she is in the war to the end. We have suffered in Australia as elsewhere, from the effects of the insidious German propaganda manifesting itself as pacifism and otherwise."

As regards New Guinea and other islands in the vicinity, Mr. Hughes said it was essential that Australia should control them or that they should be handed to a friendly civilised nation, as they stood in the same relation to Australia as Amiens to Paris or Calais to England. Although she did not want to extend her sphere of territorial authority, Australia was determined that what she had she would hold and therefore stood committed to the policy of Monroe doctrine in the Pacific.

HOME GROWN FOOD SUPPLIES

PROPOSALS TO MAKE GREAT BRITAIN INDEPENDENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 12-35 a.m. June 20.

The report is published of the Committee appointed by the Ministry of Restriction to recommend methods of increasing home-grown food supplies in view of the interests of national security.

The Committee declares that in any future crisis like the present this country must be wholly independent of overseas supplies of corn, potatoes and dairy produce, and less dependent on other overseas supplies than at present, and if the recommendations are adopted these objects would be attained.

The recommendations include minimum wage for agricultural labourers. Also that minimum prices for wheat and oats should be guaranteed, prices varying in accordance with variations in the standard of value obtaining after the war. Government assistance for the establishment of a beet industry is recommended and the continuance of the present surtax for years.

GERMAN FAILURE TO WIN CONFIDENCE OF UKRAINE.

A REVOLUTION BEING PLANNED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 5 p.m., June 19.

Further remarkable testimony to the German failure to win the confidence of the Ukraine is given by the Kieff correspondent of the Conservative "Tagelische Rundschau" who says "a new revolution is being planned in all the districts and it must be admitted that the majority of people have no confidence in the Government." The correspondent significantly adds—"In collecting foodstuffs much depends upon energetic seizure."

MR. MONTAGU'S MEMORANDUM.

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD OPTIMISTIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 12-35 a.m. June 20.

An article by Mr. Ramsay Macdonald in the "Labour Leader" expresses the opinion that Mr. Montagu's views as set forth in his memorandum on the Indian Government now before the War Cabinet are on the whole sound.

KAISER'S DAY AT HEADQUARTERS.

HARANGUES ABOUT DIVINE MISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, 12-55 a.m. June 18.
Recd. 7-30 p.m. June 19.

Berlin telegrams state that the Kaiser spent the anniversary of his accession to the throne at the main headquarters. It was a occasion for extraordinary speeches. Hindenburg renewed a vow of unswerving loyalty till death in the name of Germany's sons. He said that the German people and army in the face of a world of enemies had never in their history shown such proof of their strength and their right to existence, which was due to their indefatigable War Lord.

The Kaiser replying said he had always hoped when danger was most threatening, that God would supply the right men. This had been done, and Heaven had bestowed upon the German Empire Hindenburg and Ludendorff. Proceeding the Kaiser said the struggle was between two world-views. Either German principles of right, freedom, honour and morality must be upheld or the Anglo-Saxon idolatry of mammon must be victorious. "We shall gain victory—victory of the German standpoint, that is what is in question."

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 12 noon, June 19.

The death is announced of Admiral Sir Alfred Paget.

ITALIAN ARMY.

HIGHLY TRAINED AND REORGANISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 8 p.m. June 19.

Reuter learns from an Italian military source that all past losses of material have been made good; munition factories are working excellently and troops have been highly trained and reorganised, are better fed and have been granted increased pay and insured in case of death. Provision has been made for reinstating in civil life those who have been injured. Consequently the spirit of the army is splendid and higher than ever it has been. It is believed that the forces of belligerents on this front are of about in equal number and the opposing divisions about the same, although Austria has got larger reserves.

Also, it is believed that the present offensive has been forced upon Austria through the German High command by German people who have shown growing indignation against Austrian inactivity, the High Command against its better judgment thus having to insist on an offensive in spite of the known disaffection prevailing in the Austrian army.

RESIGNATION OF BULGARIAN CABINET.

NO CHANGE IN POLICY EXPECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., June 19.

French newspapers attribute the resignation of the Bulgarian Cabinet to Bulgarian discontent owing to the disappointing results of the war, food shortage due to the Austro-German requisitions and Turkey's territorial demands. It is generally thought that the resignation will not alter Bulgaria's policy.

INCREASED TRAFFIC ON LIMBURG RY.

BRITAIN DEMANDS EXPLANATION FROM HOLLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

THE HAGUE, June 18.
Recd. 12-35 a.m. June 20.

It is stated that increased traffic on Limburg railway amounts to seventy-two trainloads daily from Germany to Belgium and vice versa, that the British Government views, the great increase with suspicion and is asking Holland to furnish a clear explanation of the nature of goods in transit in order to ascertain whether they are for military purposes.

ECONOMIC RESOURCES OF FRENCH COLONIES.

SPECIAL SENATE COMMITTEE TO STUDY THE SUBJECT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 5 p.m., June 19.

PARIS.—The "Petit Parisien" learns that as a result of the forthcoming interpellation in the Senate by M. Flandin, Senator for the French Indian possessions, a special Senate committee will be appointed to study the economic resources of French colonies and submit bills for the purpose of increasing the economic production of the colonies during the war and afterwards.

BRITISH AEROPLANES.

SEVERAL AERODROMES BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 12 noon, June 19.

The Admiralty states that our aeroplanes from 13th to 16th June dropped twenty-four tons of bombs with good results on Zeebrugge, also on the docks at Ostend and Bruges, the railway junction and the aerodrome at Thourout, and an aerodrome at Ghistelles and Aertrycke. Hits were observed on the first four objectives and a fire started at Ostend. Bombs were dropped on an enemy vessel. Anti-aircraft guns at Bruges forced down one of our machines, which the enemy artillery, subsequently destroyed.

WORLD'S SHIPPING.

CONSTRUCTION EXCEEDS DESTRUCTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., June 19.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law announced that the world's shipping construction now for the first time exceeded destruction. (Loud cheers). Therefore there was no chance whatever, so far as could humanly be foreseen, of Britain being starved into submission.

QUIET IN MESOPOTAMIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 18.

A Mesopotamian communique says that there is no military action to report.

MRS. IDA CAVELLS' DEATH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 12 noon, June 19.

Mrs. Ida Cavell, mother of Edith Cavell, has died at her home at Henley-on-Thames aged 81. She had been failing in health since her daughter's death at the German hands.

AUSTRIAN CABINET CRISIS.

MINISTERS' THREAT TO RETIRE,

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 5 p.m., June 19.

AMSTERDAM.—Telegrams from Vienna state that it is reported from reliable sources that a number of Ministers have resolved to retire if the Premier does not convoke Parliament or otherwise fails to act parliamentarily.

MR. DEVLIN ON SINN FEIN IDEAL.

"IRISH REPUBLIC NO COMPENSATION."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 12 noon, June 19.

Mr. Devlin, speaking at Virginia on behalf of Mr. O'Hanlon, the Nationalist candidate for East Cavan, said the Irish Party d'd not intend to discard the parliamentary weapon, which was one of the principal factors in winning Irish freedom. The Sinn Fein had been before the country for 20 years, but the Irish people had paid no attention to its grotesque doctrine. The promise of an Irish republic in 50 years or 50 centuries was no compensation to this generation.

IRISH AGITATORS IN AMERICA.

O'LEARY AND LARKIN ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 12 noon, June 19.

NEW YORK.—Jeremiah O'Leary, who was indicted on the charge of treason, has been arrested, also James Larkin, the self-styled president of the new Irish republic.

PARADE OF 60 IRISH NAVAL RECRUITS.

"WE ARE BEATTY'S BOYS."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 8-50 a.m. June 18.
Recd. 8 p.m. June 19.

Sixty recruits for the Naval Reserve, mostly fishermen from the Irish coast, paraded Dublin *en route* to Davenport accompanied by a naval guard of honour and military band. It was cheered by large crowds. They carried the banner inscribed "Germans are sinking Irish ships and murdering Irishmen; join us and avenge crimes. We are Beatty's boys; brother Irishmen, come along, you are wanted."

RE-ORGANISATION OF RUSSIAN RAILWAYS.

AMERICAN MISSION IN RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 12 noon, June 19.

Replying to Mr. Lees Smith in the House of Commons Mr. Balfour said that the American mission had arrived in Russia with a view to studying the possibility of the reorganisation of the Russian railways. Britain was quite ready to cooperate but considered it better to leave the question mainly in American hands.

RESIDENT MINISTERS FOR DOMINIONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 1-5 a.m., June 20.

The "Morning Post" says: It is proposed that resident ministers for the Dominions in London should be appointed at least for the duration of war in addition to High Commissioners. These ministers will deal with all war matters concerning the Dominions. It remains undecided whether all will be members of the War Cabinet like General Smuts and Mr. Hughes.

LORD MAYOR TO ENTERTAIN OVERSEA MINISTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 0-25 a.m., June 18.
Recd. 8 p.m. June 19.

The Lord Mayor of London will entertain Dominion Ministers to Dinner at the Mansion House on July 1st.

CANADA'S RED CROSS GIFT TO FRANCE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 0-25 a.m., June 18.
Recd. 8 p.m. June 19.

The Canadian Red Cross Society has asked Sir Robert Borden to present a hospital at Joinville to France. The date is not yet fixed.

CABLE ITEMS.

Mr. Balfour has appointed a committee to ascertain particulars of British property in Russia and register claims for compensation thereanent.

The "Gazette" announces that Commodore Bartolome has been appointed successor to Mr. Halsey at the Admiralty and Sir Robert Stevenson-Horne, successor to Mr. Garrett-Anderson.

Scheidemann has interviewed Troelstra and returned to Berlin. Troelstra has hitherto not received passports to England as it is believed that he may not receive them.

BOMBAY RENT ACT.—II.

(Continued from page 6.)

tended beyond the plain meaning of the words used in the section.

As to what changes in the premises would be considered as improvements or structural alterations there would be considerable room for argument. However, so far as improvements are concerned anything which would add to the comfort of the occupier and to the amenities of the place, would be regarded as such. For instance the fitting up of an electric installation, the substitution of tiled for cement flooring, the substitution of flushing privies in place of those built in the old style, and in short, anything which would act as a valuable addition or betterment on the premises. In some cases ordinary repairs and improvements might so overlap each other as to invite a decision of the Court. Structural alterations would include all alterations in the form, make or structure of the building. The building or pulling down of partition wall the fitting up of a new bathroom, or the addition of a balcony are instances which readily suggest themselves under this head. Till the words of this section are judicially interpreted differences are likely to arise between landlord and tenant, and all such differences could easily be adjusted by applying to the Court for an adjudication of the points in dispute. Section (15) of the Act empowers the High Court to frame rules, among other matters, for the charging of fees in cases under the Act, but none such have been framed as yet.

Municipal Rates.

When under the terms of the tenancy the landlord pays Municipal rates, cesses or taxes an increase of rent to an extent equal to the increase payable by the landlord in respect of such rates, cesses, etc., shall not be deemed to be an increase above the standard rent. *A propos* of this it is important to note that many landlords in their bills distinctly specify the amount of rent and the amount of taxes. In all such cesses, standard rent would, it is submitted, have to be calculated on the item separately charged as rent, and not on the amount made by totalling the rent and taxes. If the rent be charged as Rs. 21-8 and the tax be assessable at Rs. 1-8-0 the standard rent would be Rs. 21-8 *plus* 10 per cent., and not Rs. 23 *plus* the percentage. In the case of highly rented premises this process would make an appreciable difference.

Whenever an increase, above the rent allowable under the Act (i.e. standard rent), is justified under the Act (i.e. in the case of repairs and enhanced Municipal rates), the landlord must give four weeks' notice in writing intimating his intention to claim enhanced rent. Such notice, in the case of increase on account of improvements, etc., must be accompanied by a statement of improvements, etc., and their cost. If the increase be on account of Municipal rates, the notice must contain a statement showing full particulars of such increased amount. The proviso to this section is important. Once an increase is allowed under this head it shall continue as against all subsequent tenants. But it is to be noted that only the *increase* continues so that if the rates or taxes were revised in favour of the tenant the landlord would not be able to substantiate his claim to the excess thereafter.

Payment of Fine or Premium.

Section 8 makes the payment of any fine, premium or any other sum in addition to the rent as consideration for the grant, renewal or continuance of a lease, illegal and makes the same recoverable by the tenant in the same way as any excess paid over the standard rent. But this provision does not apply to any payment made under any agreement entered into before 1st January 1916.

Order for ejectment.

Section 9 has completely altered the ordinary law of ejectment under which a tenant could be summarily evicted from the premises occupied by him. The landlord's pleasure was the only law and in no case could he be called upon to explain why he wanted the tenant to vacate. The Rent Act has now enacted that ordinarily no order for recovery of possession shall be made so long as the tenant pays or is ready and willing to pay rent to the full extent allowed by the law, (i.e., standard rent with or without increase for improvements or taxes, as the case may be) and perform all other conditions of the tenancy. Thus refusal to order vacation of the premises is the general rule and those cases in which an ejectment order can be made are the exceptions. The cases in which a tenant may be ejected are:—

1. Violating Section 108 of the Transfer of Property Act.
2. Being guilty of conduct which is a nuisance or a source of constant annoyance to adjoining or neighbouring occupiers.
3. The premises being required by the landlord for the erection of buildings or for his own occupation or for the occupation of any person for whose benefit the premises are held,
4. Any cause which the Court may deem satisfactory. The expiry of the lease or the termination of the interest of the landlord shall not be deemed to be a satisfactory cause for ordering vacation of the premises so that even if the property changes hands the tenant shall not be required to vacate but will be entitled to continue as long as he is willing to pay the standard rent.

Section 108 of the Transfer of Property Act prohibits the use of property for a purpose other than that for which it was leased, pulling down or damaging of buildings, committing any other act destructive of or permanently injurious to the premises and erecting of permanent structures without the lessor's consent.

As to what is conduct amounting to a nuisance or annoyance each case would have to be decided on its own merits. It would include anything from the carrying on of an innocent but noisome trade down to the using of filthy language in howsoever soft a strain.

The landlord's requiring the premises for his own use is a good ground for causing the tenant to vacate, but while ordering ejectment the Court will consider, as it always did even before the Act, the hardship likely to be suffered by the tenant and allow him sufficient time to vacate. It would further be necessary to show that the premises are required by the landlord for his use *reasonably and bona fide*. Thus a landlord whose needs could be satisfied by say 100 sq. ft. of space could not insist upon having 500 feet vacated at his own whim. Further, the use required by the landlord must be more or less of a permanent nature. If for instance, there was a wedding in the family and friends and relations from upcountry were invited to Bombay to attend the wedding, it would not be sufficient cause for asking several tenants to vacate. But on the other hand the aftermath of the marriage would make all the difference in the world. The advent of a daughter-in-law or the addition of a baby to the family circle would make an additional room indispensable. The real test would be the duration of the use and not its urgency.

It is impossible to ennumerate the other causes which a Court may deem satisfactory. Cases of houses which are unsafe to live in and require to be immediately pulled down or houses which are required to be vacated under Municipal Bye-Laws would be covered by this Section. In all cases in which ejectment orders were passed before the passing of the Act, the Courts are authorised under Section 10 to rescind or vary the order if not already executed. The present practice in the Small Causes Court is not to execute such orders without notice to the tenant.

Distress Warrants.

No distress warrant can be issued for any rent which is irrecoverable under the Act and without the landlord or his responsible agent making his affidavit that none of the rent is irrecoverable under the Act. The result is that no landlord can issue a distress warrant for any rent in excess of the standard rent plus the increase, if any, claimable for improvements or enhanced taxation and if he falsely swears to the amount being not irrecoverable under the Act, he will be guilty of perjury.

Determination of Standard Rent.

Section 13 empowers the Court to determine standard rent in cases —

(a) Where apportionment is necessary by reason of the premises being let out at one time as a whole and at another time in parts. Or where the tenant has sub-let a part of the premises rented by him or when for any other reason any difficulty arises in giving effect to the Act;

(b) Where, in the case of furnished premises, it is necessary to distinguish the amount payable as rent of the premises from the amount payable as hire of the furniture. For instance, the case of a theatre which is usually let with the seats, chairs and other furniture and sometimes with sceneries and stage accessaries also;

(c) Where premises have been let rent-free or at a nominal rent or for some consideration in addition to rent. This clause would cover cases of tenants in chawls belonging to charity trusts etc., as also of tenants who in lieu of payment of the rent agree to work it off by rendering some service to the landlord, *e.g.*, collecting rents from other tenants, supervising over and managing the premises demised and so forth. The rent of most of the big chawls in Bombay are either farmed or collected by bhaiyas who usually appropriate a room to themselves for their own use. In case the rent farmer or bill-collector's services terminated, he could ask the Court to determine his rent under this section.

This concludes the summary of the Act. The positions discussed here, are, by no means, exhaustive. The Sections of the Act are wide enough to embrace all possible contingencies and in case of doubt it is open to either party to seek the opinion of the Court by a properly framed application or by resisting the landlord's illegal demands and forcing him to go to Court. In many cases it will not be safe even to proceed upon a lawyer's opinion. The Act is new and, as said before, there are no authoritative decisions to guide the Lawyers. Hitherto the cases that have come to Court have been cases of ejectment. All the important ones have been reported in the columns of this paper. These now promise to die out but now that over two months have passed since the passing of the Act, it is expected that shortly there will be a bumper crop of suits in which the various aspects of the rent clauses will be in issue between the parties and the readers of the "Chronicle" would do well to keep their eyes on the "Law Reports" column for further elucidation of the points which may be puzzling them.

FEDERAL LAND TAX.

LIMITATION REJECTED BY LABOUR CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., June 19.

Melbourne.—The Inter-State Labour conference has rejected by 17 votes to 15 the motion to delete exemption for estates of £5,000 capital value and under in the Federal Land Tax.

NATIONAL SEAMEN'S UNION.

WARNED AGAINST DUTCH SOCIALIST LEADER,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, June 18.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., June 19.

The Dutch branch of the League of neutral nations has decided to telegraph to Mr. Havelock Wilson (General President of the National Seamen's Union), warning him against the Dutch Socialist leader Troelstra, who has been invited to meet the Austro-German Socialists at The Hague before going to the British Labour Conference, and asking whether British sailors are willing to transport a pro-German who at the beginning of unrestricted submarinism, assured the German Socialists that Holland would not declare war if Dutch vessels were torpedoed.

"THE PRESENT SITUATION."

A KARACHI MEETING.

(From our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, June 17.

A largely attended enthusiastic public meeting, under the auspices of the Home Rule League, was held on Friday night in the Khalikdina Hall to hear Mr. Trilokekar, the newly appointed Principal of the Sind National College, Hyderabad, and Mr. Jethmal Parsaram, editor, "Hindvasi," on the "Present Situation." Mr. Jamshed Mehta, Vice-President, Karachi Municipality, presided.

Mr. Trilokekar showed by argument that Home Rule and National Education were intertwined and one cannot do without the other. Mr. Jetimal Parsaram referring to Mr. Montagu's characterising of Sir Subramania Iyer's letter to President Wilson as "disgraceful," appealed for fuller support to Sir Subramania in any trouble that might befall him and a resolution reposing confidence in him was passed and despatched. The speaker vehemently condemned Lord Willingdon's attitude towards Home Rule leaders at the Bombay War Conference and exhorted the audience to be prepared for disappointments in the coming reform scheme and if it fell short of the Congress-League scheme, they should immediately take to Mahatma Gandhi's passive resistance.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

On Saturday night the Khalikdina Hall was again crowded to its utmost capacity, when Principal Trilokekar delivered a lecture on "National Education." The Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, President, Karachi Municipality, presided. Mr. Trilokekar said that the national education system was not antagonistic to the present system in schools and colleges, but was introduced to supplement wants therein. He was sanguine that it was not going to fail because it had the full support of the great political leaders of India.

HOME RULE DAY IN KARACHI.

(From our Correspondent.)

Home Rule Day was celebrated yesterday in Karachi with great enthusiasm. A large procession carrying the portrait of "Bharat Mata" in a silver palanquin paraded through the main streets to the accompaniment of music and terminated at Khalikdina Hall, where nearly five thousand people greeted it with cries of "Vande Mataram." The procession was marked with perfect peace and order. Mr. Jamshed Mehta, President, Home Rule League, Karachi, Mr. Jethmal Parsaram, Editor, "Hindvasi," Mr. R. K. Sidhva and Mr. Muhamadkhan, Secretaries, Home Rule League, Karachi, Branch, Mr. Lokamal Chelaram and Drs. Popatlal and Patel addressed the meeting on Home Rule and the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

"This public meeting of the citizens of Karachi held under the auspices of the Home Rule League expresses its determination to stand by the resolution passed at the Calcutta Congress last year urging the immediate enactment of a Parliamentary statute providing for the establishment of responsible Government in India within a definite early date and guaranteeing the immediate grant of reforms outlined in the Congress League Scheme as the first step in the process; urges the Special Congress to be held after Mr. Montagu's announcement to adopt a resolution insisting on the grant of the Congress-League Scheme of reforms as o first minimum step towards responsible Government of publication of Government's proshort of that scheme, the meeting further records its emphatic protest against postponment of publication of Governments proposals relating to Indian reforms and is strongly of opinion that a very early decision of the matter is vitally necessary to prevent widespread discontent and disappointment among the people of the country at this time of crisis.

(2) This public meeting protests strongly against the public insult levelled against the members of the Home Rule League in general by the Governor of Bombay by challenging the sincerity of their support in defence of the Empire, thereby throwing doubt on their loyalty, more especially it condemns his treatment of the Bombay Home Rule Leaders, inviting them to the War Conference, promising them open discussion and freedom to make any criticism or suggestions and then attacking them in his opening speech and denying them an opportunity of defending their attitude. It appeals to the Viceroy to express his disapproval of the action of the Governor of Bombay, as such provocative language and conduct after inviting the Home Rule Leaders to the Conference raises a barrier in the way of hearty cooperation with the Government.

(3) The meeting protests emphatically against the wild and baseless remarks of Mr. Montagu made in the House of Commons in connection with Sir Subramania Iyer's letter to President Wilson and the gratuitous insult offered by him to the revered leader of the Home Rule movement in India and thereby to the whole Home Rule party in the country. The meeting also places on record its keenest appreciation of the wisdom and propriety of Sir Subramania's acting in despatching in his capacity as President of the Home Rule League that the memorable letter conveying to the President of America an account of the conditions and grievances of India, truth and justice of which are unquestionable. The meeting further expresses its determination to stand by our honoured President in any emergency that may arise.

The next resolution protested against the partiality shown in not cancelling the passports of Dr. Nair.

DADAR HOME RULE CLUB.

At a meeting of the Club held on Saturday last resolutions repudiating the allegation of Lord Willingdon about the loyalty of Home Rulers were passed. The meeing further demanded that a public inquiry should be held into the case of the thirty-six detenus of Bengal who had pledged themselved to hunger-strike. Another resolution condemned the partiality of Government in giving passports to Dr. Nair who, on his own statement, will not refrain from political work in England.

SPECIAL AND DELHI CONGRESS SESSIONS.

LAHORE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 18.

At a meeting of the Indian Association held this (Tuesday) evening. Mr. Nanak Chand presiding, resolutions (1) protesting against Lord Willingdon's unjust and undignified aspersions on Home Rule movement in India at the Bombay War Conference, (2) protesting against the grant of passport to Dr. Nair and urging the Government to withdraw its order cancelling the passports to the Home Rule deputation, and (3) protesting against the language used by the Secretary of State for India in the House of Commons against the venerable leader of India Sir Subramania Iyer, were passed.

After this a meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee was held at which the All-India Congress Committee's proposal regarding the special congress session was considered and it was resolved to recommend that the session be held in Bombay a month after the publication of the reform proposals, and that the All-India Congress Committee should elect the president. The Committee then recommended the Raja of Mahmudabad as President of the session. It was also resolved that a special Provincial Conference be held at Amritsar in the latter part of July to consider the reform proposals as they affect the Punjab. The Committee then considered the Delhi Congress Committee's letter regarding the presidentship of the next Congress to be held in December and recommended the names of Mr. Tilak, Mr. Jinnah and Sir Rabindranath Tagore.

PROTEST MENTING A

Under the auspices of the Dharwar Home Rule League, a public meeting of the citizens of Dharwar, was held on Sunday, the 16th instant, with Mr. V. V. Badkamkar, of Bombay, in the chair.

Resolutions protesting against Lord Willingdon's aspersions, the attack of Mr. Montagu on Sir S. Iyer and the grant of passports to Dr. Nair, were unanimously passed.

PROTEST AT KATOL.

(From a Correspondent.)

KATOL, June 19.

A public meeting of the people of Katol under the auspices of the Katol Home Rule League, was held in the Town Hall on 16th June. Resolutions were passed expressing indignation at the conduct of Lord Willingdon, at the disgraceful remarks made by Mr. Montagu in the Parliament with reference to Sir Subramania Iyar's letter to President Wilson, at the Government's press communiqué regarding Dr. Nair's passport, and at the order prohibiting Mr. Asaf Ali from speaking in public. Mr. Gopalrao Karandikar presided.

IN HYDERABAD SIND.

(From a Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (SIND), June 18.

The Home Rule Day was celebrated here with great eclat. A procession was carried through the town amidst National songs, cries of "vandi mataran." "Bharatki Jai," etc., The procession terminated at Holmstead Hall, amidst prolonged loud cheerings where a hugely packed meeting was held.

Resolutions supporting Home Rule resolutions of the Calcutta Congress, strongly protesting against Lord Willingdon's conduct at the War Conference, expressing confidence in Sir Subramania and supporting his letter were passed.

LORD DE MAULEY'S FATE.

FOUND DEAD IN A FIELD.

The mystery of Lord De Mauley's disappearance was cleared up in mail week by the discovery of his body in a forty-acre ploughed field at Ramsbury, Wiltshire, about a mile and a half distant from the spot where his bicycle was found. The farm had been searched again and again but a fold in the ground conceals a depression unless the field is traversed near the centre. It was being crossed by a farm bailiff and a carman when the latter, seeing an object some distance away, said, "I didn't leave these clothes there when I was at work in the field." The clothes contained the body of the missing peer. There were obvious signs that he had died from exhaustion and exposure. He was lying on his face, and had apparently died where he fell. The glass of his watch was smashed, and it had stopped going at two minutes to twelve. The body was removed to Eastridge Farm, to which the field is attached, where an inquest will be held to-day.

Lord De Mauley, who was in his 76th year, had been missing since Saturday, April 13, on which day he left Yeovil alone to cycle to Wantage, a distance of seventy miles, to see his brother. Late that night, about ten miles from Wantage, he spoke to a farmer's boy, asking his assistance in finding his bicycle, which he had left on the road. The oil-reservoir of the rear-lamp had fallen off, and it is supposed that the aged peer had gone back on foot along the road to find it, and had lost his way, and that while searching for the shelter of a farmhouse he was overcome by exhaustion.

The late Lord De Mouley was the eldest son of the second baron, on whose death in 1896 he succeeded to the title. He was formerly a lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade, and for a time served as A.D.C. to the Governor-General of Canada. He was unmarried, and the peerage now devolves on his brother, the Rev. Maerice J. G. Ponsonby vicar of Wantage, and hon. canon of Bristol The new peer married, in 1875, the youngest daughter of the second Lord Sudeley. His eldest son, a captain in the Royal inniskilling Fusiliers, died of wounds in August 1914; his younger son is a lieutenant in the Hussars.

INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX

Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.

B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
41, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

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CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

OPENING OF LAHORE BRANCH.

The Lahore Branch of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., was opened on the 17th instant, when Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawala, the General Manager of the Bombay Branch, made the following speech:—

Gentlemen,—We have met here to-day to open a Branch of the Central Bank of India, Limited, of Bombay. As representing that Bank, I shall make only a few remarks after which I shall request our distinguished Chairman of this evening, the Hon. Rai Bahadur Ram Sarandass, C.I.E., to declare our Lahore Branch open. There are some questions which naturally occur to our minds on an occasion like this. The first question, the Lahore public may ask is: What is this Central Bank of India? Who are its founders? What is its record? These are questions which I shall try to answer at the outset.

The Central Bank of India was established in December, 1911, by certain public-spirited gentlemen of Bombay, who keenly realized the necessity of directing our national activities in the economic and industrial as in political channels. Foremost among them was the late Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta, known to many of you, who combined in himself an indomitable will, a broad view and a clear insight into the needs of Indian Nationalism. May I say in passing that we miss most keenly at this present momentous juncture of our history, his commanding personality, his vast experience of men and things, and his instinctive perception of the essentials and non-essentials of the problems of our national re-construction? Sir Pherozeshah Mehta realized that unless the commercial and industrial activities of the country are directed with the same end in view as our other political activities, our progress must be sporadic, feeble and lop-sided. And it was his object in establishing the Central Bank of India to provide an economic background to our national movements. On the lamented death of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Mr. A. J. Bilimoria, of Messrs. Tata Sons and Co., in whom the late Sir Pherozeshah had the most implicit confidence, was elected Chairman of the Board of Directors and under him the Bank has faithfully adhered to the principles which its illustrious founder had laid down for its guidance.

BANK SURVIVES "FATEFUL 1913."

That, gentlemen, is how the Central Bank of India came to be started. It has existed for nearly seven years. During these seven years, it has had to pass through the most serious crisis in the history of Indian Banking, which beginning in the Punjab, spread like wild fire over the whole of Western India. Although the present world crisis of the war has since swept over and submerged the memory of that Banking crisis, still many of us here have a sufficiently vivid recollection of it to make it superfluous for me to enlarge upon it. The Central Bank of India not only stood the shock of that tremendous ordeal, but actually came out of it with renewed strength and vigour. The leading commercial paper of India, "Capital," observed in its issue of the 29th January, 1914, as follows:—

"The financial crisis through which Bombay passed in the fall of last year—fateful 1913! gave Chairmen of local Bank-Boards much to think about, and naturally enough the public looked forward with added curiosity to the utterances from the fulness of their hearts. It seemed appropriate that the first to mount the rostrum should be Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, the Chairman of the Central Bank, one of the institutions which many people thought would be dragged to destruction by the collapse of the Credit and Indian Specie Banks, but which survived the shock and now looks four square to all the winds that blow."

Gentlemen, you will admit that for an infant institution of less than two years, it was a triumph to withstand such a fiery ordeal. Since then the Bank has kept going on steady lines, and I may mention here that it contributed considerably to make the First War Loan a success and is doing the same regarding the Second War Loan.

COLOSSAL DEPOSITS WITH THE BANK.

Gentlemen, I hope that from what I have said above it will be clear to you that the record of the Central Bank of India so far has been such as to merit your confidence in and support to the branch that we are opening here to-day. The following few facts and figures will further enable you to realise the strong position of our Bank:—The Central Bank of India has its Head Office at Bombay and has three local branches in that city itself at the principal business centres, viz., Mandvi, Zaveri Bazar and Share Bazar. Outside Bombay city, we have branches at Calcutta, Karachi and Jharia. We have nearly five thousand current accounts in Bombay and over one thousand accounts at Calcutta, where we opened only lately. Our public deposit figures for the last four years were:

December 1914	..... Rs.	30,40,000
December 1915	..... Rs.	50,30,000
December 1916	..... Rs.	1,46,60,000
December 1917	..... Rs.	3,57,00,000

I may point out that the last year's figure of 3½ crores exceeds the total deposits of all Banks under Indian management in the whole of India put together.

Gentlemen, I have now given you an idea. I trust a satisfactory idea, of the origin of our Bank and of its record during the past 7 years. I shall, with your permission, now say a few words about the reasons which have induced our Directors to open a branch at Lahore. No better proof of the closely intermingled commercial interests of the Punjab and Bombay can be adduced than the sad fact that the Banking crisis which began in your province had its most disastrous effect in Bombay, both directly, and indirectly through Sind, which, politically and administratively a part of our Presidency, derives its economic strength, as, she does the water for her irrigation, from Punjab sources. We are parts of one another and the economic prosperity of the Punjab has an intimate concern for the people of Bombay. Indeed the Punjab, Sind and the Bombay Presidency together form a single economic area, you in the Punjab, producing the commodities, and we in Bombay and Karachi the facilities necessary for them to be transported to their destinations over the seas.

I may claim it as a further proof of the cautious and careful policy followed by the Central Bank of India, that a period of two years had elapsed since our commencement before the thought of opening a branch outside Bombay city was entertained by our Directors. Our first Branch at Karachi was opened in August 1913 by the Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas. Quite two years more had elapsed before we opened our Branch in Calcutta. And now nearly two years after opening the Calcutta Branch, we are opening one in Lahore to-day and we shall open at Amritsar next month. You will thus see that the Directors of the Central Bank of India are not in a hurry to open Branches here, there and everywhere, and that it is only after the necessity and possibilities of an industrial and commercial centre have been fully tested and proved, that they decide upon extending their operations to that locality. Our five years' experience in Karachi has forced upon us the necessity of having a branch at Lahore and Amritsar, and the warm sympathy with which the Indian leaders of commerce and industry in this historic city have welcomed the idea, encourage in us the hope that the Lahore Branch of the Central Bank of India will be second to none in the measure of prosperity and public confidence which it will secure for itself. And I should like to add here that we do not come here in a spirit of rivalry to the existing Banks, English or Indian. There is room for all and I can assure you, gentlemen, that nothing will be wanting on our part to promote mutual relations of the most cordial goodwill with other Banks in this City, as in the case of those at Bombay, Calcutta and Karachi.

MISSION OF INDIGENOUS BANKING.

Indian managed Banks have a special mission in our country which cannot be fulfilled by foreign Banks, however ably and uprightly conducted. Our Chairman, Mr. Bilimoria, indicated the nature of this mission in details in his speech at the fifth Ordinary General Meeting of our Bank in February, 1916:—

"We are particularly desirous and anxious," he said, "to stand by the small honest Indian traders and business people and we believe that we are thereby carrying out one of the principal functions of a Swadeshi Bank. There seems to be little doubt that the termination of the present War will open up a new page in Indian trade and industries and I feel and hope that we shall be ready to take our part therein."

I am glad to state that in pursuance of this policy as an Indian Bank, we have achieved great success, and hundreds of people not having Banking accounts formerly in Bombay, Calcutta and Karachi, have been induced to open accounts and commence dealings with us and in this connection not only have they benefitted themselves but indirectly have contributed in helping the trade and industries of their country by lending their surplus monies to Banks, which in turn have been utilised to encourage and support other commercial and industrial developments.

Very large industries are bound to rise in India in the next few years, but gentlemen, "the small honest Indian trade and business people" will always continue to play a vitally important part in the economy of our national life and to strengthen and support them is, therefore, a duty which, true patriotism as well as self-interest imposes upon us as recognised by the far-sighted observation of Mr. Bilimoria, which I quoted above. The Punjab is, I need hardly remind you, the land *par excellence* of the sturdy peasant proprietor and the enterprising small trader and business man. And a Bank which keeps their interests in the forefront of its objective has surely a wide and beneficent scope in this province. Let me, however, gentlemen, add a word of warning. While we come here to extend further, our business operation, and to help, encourage and develop the Punjab trade and industries so far as it lies in our power, let me say, we are not coming here with philanthropic intentions to entertain every application for advances from unsound concerns or from amateur traders and industrialists. We, for our part, shall do our honest best to advance the interest of this province in our own humble way. On your side, gentlemen, there is also a responsibility. A rather paradoxical feature of our Indian attitude towards Banks is that, while we are very slow to trust, we are very quick to distrust. There are unfortunately some persons in every province, who for want of something better to do, go about fomenting this tendency to easy suspicion. I need hardly tell you that the future of Banking in India must remain an idle dream if our people do not learn to place a reasonable amount of confidence in institutions which are conducted by business men of established character on sound principles and in the light of day as our Bank is conducted.

Gentlemen, some of you might have heard that the money market in Bombay stood quite recently exposed to considerable dislocation owing chiefly to cotton speculation. The disturbed state of the public mind was taken advantage of by some persons who, for some reasons or other, do not wish well for this Bank, to spread rumours and calumnies calculated to give it a setback in its admirable progress. Happily, however, thanks to the sound principles on which our institution is founded, even this campaign of calumny proved advantageous to it. It evoked a splendid testimony to the confidence in which the Central Bank of India is held by the highest authorities.

A UNIQUE FEATURE.

In this connection, a few words are necessary to our depositors. The interest of the depositors in the Central Bank of India are absolutely secured by the Bank's Article 76 of the Articles of Association. This article makes the position of the depositors quite safe and sound and they should never feel nervous and should always give a deaf ear to all the rumours set afloat by designing persons to injure the credit of the institution. To my knowledge, no other Bank now doing business in India has got this "safety valve" to give such absolute security to its depositors for their monies. What more security and guarantee can a Bank offer to its depositors than this?

The Central Bank is under the direct control of the Board of Directors who are all business men of credit and reputation. At the opening of every new branch, the greatest care is taken by us in selecting the staff for carrying on the business of such Branch and an Advisory Committee consisting of well-known men of business reputation of the place, is formed to look regularly after the work of the branch. The Agent of every branch works under the direct supervision of this Advisory Committee and thus the safety of the branch business is ensured.

You will be glad to hear that the Lahore Branch will work under Lala Nandlal Puri as Agent, under an Advisory Committee consisting of the Hon. Rai Bahadur Ram Sarandas, C.I.E., Lala Moolchand and Mr. A. S. Cooper. Lala Nandlal Puri is known to you as the late Chief Manager of Punjab National Bank, Lahore, and you will agree with me that no better men could have bbeen selected for the place. He is known to you for many years as a very able, honest and intelligent man of great credit and reputation in his line. As to the members of the Advisory Committee, no better selection could have been made.

Gentlemen, the Central Bank of India is a "National Institution" and one of its objects is to prove the merits and business capacities of Indians in the Banking line. We have a special and patriotic interest in helping the Indian mercantile community in the same way as Foreign Banks help and encourage their own trade and industries. Being in close touch with Indians and freely accessible to them, we necessarily, stand to them in the same intimate and confidential relation as "an Indian Bank for the Indians" as the English, Japanese, French and other Foreign Banks on our side are for their own Mercantile Communities. It is, therefore, the duty of every patriotic Indian to help and encourage this Bank, which is his own institution and which exists primarily for the sake of Indian inerests in trade and industry.

Gentlemen, I thank you for patience with which you have listened to my remarks and I now request the Hon. Rai Bahadur Ram Sarandes, C.I.E., to open the Lahore Branch of the Central Bank of India for which I bespeak the kindest sympathy and good-will of you all.

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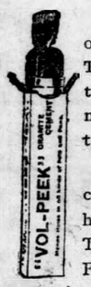

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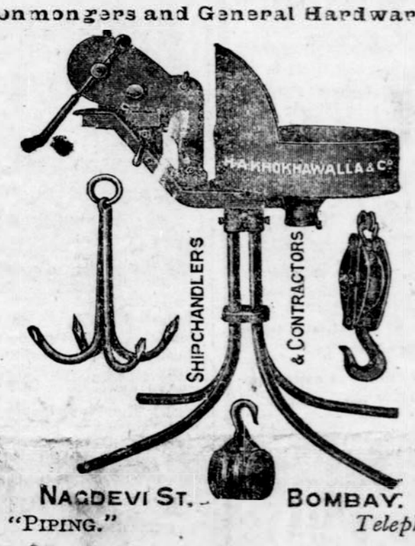

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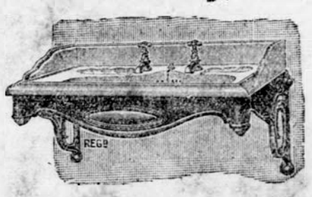

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